

Weather

Gloomy, misty, damp weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 70.9 and the minimum 57.7 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 71.6 and 58.1.

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HUNGARIAN SOVIET PLANNING TO FIGHT FOR ITS EXISTENCE

Measures Of Defense Are Discussed At Meeting In Budapest

APPEAL IS MADE

Proletariat Told It Must Use Every Weapon It Possesses

EXPECT OFFENSIVE

Belakun Says Entente Is Planning Move Against Southern Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, April 21.—A message sent from Budapest yesterday states that the United Soviet of the Budapest district met to discuss the defense of the Republic.

The Commissary of Education, Munin, admitted the superiority of the attacking forces, uttered a warning with regard to the dangers of a White revolution and said that the proletariat must ruthlessly use all means at its disposal. He regretted that the unity among the proletariat was not so strong as desirable.

Offensive Is Expected

Belakun expressed the opinion that the Entente was undertaking an offensive with all its available strength on the Czech and southern fronts. The Entente was not yet attacking but an advance was to be expected at any moment. No one need despair but with regard to armament and equipment, the revolutionaries were very weak and consequently there was no question of being able to develop big military action. He said that his had reached them that if the proletariat postponed socialism the Entente's offensive would not materialize (Cries of "Never"). In conclusion he said that, even if they were temporarily overthrown, an international proletarian revolution was coming which would ultimately restore them to power.

Diplomats At Peking Put Stop To Imports Of Arms Into China

Statement Is Issued Covering Action Taken At Recent Meeting Of Corps

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, April 30.—In December, 1918, when the Five Powers rendered friendly advice in connection with the re-establishment of national union in China, a suggestion was made on behalf of the American Government that the Powers enter into an agreement to restrain their nationals from exporting arms and ammunition for use in China.

The suggestion at the time was not acceptable to the Japanese Government but during April the matter came up again for discussion and most of the Governments represented in China were strongly in favor of such action. The Japanese Government also considering the suggestion acceptable. Consequently at a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps on April 26 the following action was taken and subsequently approved by the various governments:

"In view of the fact that the continued possibility of importing arms and ammunition into China could not but exercise a disturbing influence, and as the friendly Powers here represented are firmly determined to discountenance any condition or action which might favor a reversion to military hostilities in China, the Governments here represented have agreed effectively to restrain their nationals from importing into China arms and ammunition until the establishment of a government whose authority is recognized throughout the country and the Governments agree to prohibit also the importation of arms contracted for but not delivered during the above period."

Simple Ceremony Marks Passing Of Volunteers

Chairman Of Council Expresses Appreciation Of Community At Final Review

The volunteer section of the Shanghai Fire Brigade passed out of existence at midnight last night. The passing of the institution was preceded yesterday afternoon by a final review on the Bund Foreshore when chairman E. C. Pearce of the Municipal Council expressed the community's appreciation of the service rendered by the volunteers and publicly expressed regret at the change made necessary by the march of time. The ceremony was simple but impressive.

Thirty-six members stood at attention while Mr. Pearce delivered his address from a platform erected on the Foreshore. Service bars and medals and attendance cups were presented to thirteen members by Mrs. E. C. Pearce. Foreman J. W. Slavers presented Mrs. Pearce with a bouquet on behalf of the firemen. Members of the Municipal Council then shook hands with the foreman of the four companies. Mr. Pearce led three cheers for the volunteers and the firemen cheered thrice for Mrs. Pearce.

The following members of the Council were present: Messrs. H. A. J. Macray, A. Brooke-Smith, A. Howard, Ed. White and T. Ibukiyama.

No Important Changes

There will be no sweeping changes in the administration of the department. All arrangements for the institution of a permanent department had been made with the exception of securing additional foreigners for supervisory work despite reports to the contrary.

The one big change is the addition of a flying squadron for the Central

Station. A new chemical combination wagon, manned by a specially trained crew, goes into commission this morning. The flying squadron will answer all alarms in the Central District. Similar details and apparatus are planned for at least two other districts.

The new combination wagon carries a 40-gallon water tank with a cylinder of carbonic gas connecting allowing the use of chemical.

The wagon carries 300 feet of hose and an inch-and-a-half pump with inlets and deliveries on each side. The pump is capable of 127 gallons per minute.

It is expected that the flying squadron will lower water losses. The picked crew will be carried on a machine capable of 50 miles an hour and the chemical tank will in many cases preclude the necessity of using water on small fires.

Is Novel Machine

Built in the department workshops on the chassis of a Premier car damaged in the Eastern Garage fire, the new machine is completely equipped for a hose wagon, chemical and pump. The initial cost of the chassis was but Tael 450 and the machine was built under the direction of Chief officer M. W. Pett and Departmental Engineer F. M. Howard.

A list of the retired volunteers follows:

Hongkew Company Number 2—Messrs. P. C. Mansfield, A. F. T. Holland, P. E. Fraser, M. H. E. Fredrickson, P. W. Mansfield, M. N. Harlowe, A. Springle, C. M. Harlowe, R. J. Hatchford, L. H. Turner, W. F. Hamlin, F. C. Flack, T. L. Rawls.

(Continued on Page 8)

PORTE SEEKING FAVOR AT HANDS OF ALLIES

Hope Is To Obtain From Paris Action That Will Meet Turkish Aims

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Constantinople, April 18.—The Porte is doing its utmost to rehabilitate itself in the eyes of the Western nations, hoping still to influence the Peace Conference favorably to Turkey. Arrests of officials appointed by the late regime and implicated in the massacres of Armenians and Greeks are the order of the day. Several important arrests were made last week, including Abbas Halim Pasha, former Minister for Public Works, and Ismail Kemal Bey, Governor of Sivas, who will be tried by court martial.

DR. JOHN DEWEY HERE

Dr. John Dewey, professor of philosophy in Columbia University, the eminent American philosopher and one of the leading thinkers of the world, arrived at Shanghai yesterday from Japan. Dr. Dewey was accompanied by Mrs. Dewey. The party was met at the N. Y. K. dock by Dr. Hu Suh representing the Peking Government University; Mr. W. C. Tao, representing Nanking National Teachers' College, and Dr. Monlin Chiang, representing the Kiangsu Educational Association. Dr. Dewey is going to lecture at the Kiangsu Educational Association Building, West Gate, on Saturday and Sunday afternoons at 2:30 p.m. Dr. Dewey will leave for Hangchow on Monday, May 5. Dr. Dewey lectured in Tokio and Kioto Universities for three months.

MIND YOUR HELM!

Chauffeurs, mafios and other vehicular conductors who traverse the downtown streets may spend today in readjusting their charts. This is the day on which traffic begins to flow in one direction only on Szechuen and Kiangse Roads.

The new Municipal regulation, copies of which in both Chinese and English have been conspicuously posted in the Central district, prescribe the following for what has previously allied the traffic on the two thoroughfares: Until further notice Kiangse and Szechuen Roads, between Peking Road and Avenue Edward VII, will be available only for "One way" vehicular traffic between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., as follows—Kiangse Road, vehicles must proceed South to North, Szechuen Road, proceed North to South.

Mind your helm!

NOT MUCH TIME LEFT TO BUY VICTORY BONDS

Local Americans Slow To Apply And Loan Is Open Only Few Days More

The attention of Shanghai Americans is again directed to the fact that the time is short for buying United States Victory Loan bonds.

There was a slight increase in applications at some of the American banks yesterday but subscribers are still slow in placing their orders. It is pointed out that the loan closes in the States on May 10 and must, therefore, owing to cable delay, be closed earlier here. The short banking days during the race meet also cut in. The principal factor in the delay of applications is said to be the rising exchange, intending subscribers holding off for a still better rate. Now that the posters are on display, directing attention to the loan, and with the time limit approaching it is hoped that there will be a marked increase in the call for the bonds.

Applications may be made to the International Banking Corporation, Asia Banking Corporation, Philippine National Bank, American Oriental Banking Corporation, and American Express Company. Arrangements may be made to take bonds on the installment plan used in previous loan campaigns.

Victory Loan Launched With Many Celebrations

(Reuter's Agency War Service) New York, April 21.—The Victory Liberty Loan for Gold \$4,500 million was inaugurated today with celebrations and speech-making in various cities.

The feature in Washington was the reading of a message from President Wilson concerning the loan from an aeroplane at a height of 2,600 feet by means of a wireless, telephone sound-amplifier to a crowd on the steps of the Treasury.

The rush for subscriptions included Gold \$100 million in New York up to noon.

Japan Heavy Buyer Of Treasury Securities

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, April 23.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Secretary of the Treasury Glavin announced today that the ninth bi-weekly offering of Treasury Department Certificate of Indebtedness in anticipation of the Victory Liberty Loan had been oversubscribed nearly thirty percent. He said that a subscription of \$50,000,000 had been made by the Japanese Government through the New York Federal Reserve District.

In this connection the secretary said: "The action of the Japanese Government is very helpful in its effect upon international exchange and is greatly appreciated by the Treasury."

COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN ITS FINAL FORM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 23.—The following is the text of the Covenant of the League of Nations as it will be presented to the plenary session of the Peace Conference on Monday afternoon, April 28, 1919.

The League of Nations:

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of International Law as to the actual rule of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the High Contracting Parties agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE I.

The organical members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this Covenant and also such of those other states named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant.

Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant.

Notice thereof shall be sent to all other members of the League.

Any fully self governing state, dominion or colony not named in the annex may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments.

Any members of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE II.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent secretariat.

ARTICLE III.

The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time, as occasion may require. At the seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each member of the League shall have one vote and may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE IV.

The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, France, of Italy and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League.

These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion; until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the League first selected by the Assembly, representatives of (blank) shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council, with like approval, may increase the number of members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the League or at such

other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

At meetings of the Council each member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote and may have not more than one representative.

ARTICLE V.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and as may be decided by a majority of the members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI.

The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the League.

The secretariat shall comprise a secretary-general and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first secretary-general shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the secretary-general shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and the staff of the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary-general with the approval of the Council.

The secretary-general shall act in the capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expense of the secretariat shall be born by the members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE VII.

The seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The building and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE VIII.

The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each member of the League, shall formulate plans or such reductions for the consideration and action of the several governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After the plans shall have been adopted by the several governments, limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections.

The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such

manufacture can be prevented, due regard being paid to the necessities of the members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

Each state undertakes to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programs and the conditions of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

ARTICLE IX.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Article I and VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE X.

The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League.

In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat of danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XI.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern of the whole League and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

In case such emergency should arise the secretary-general shall, on the request of any member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also decided to be the fundamental right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE XII.

The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months, after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrator shall be made within a reasonable time and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE XIII.

The members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of its reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitrations.

For the consideration of any such dispute the Court of Arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith.

In the event of any failure to carry out such an award the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Council shall formulate, and submit to the members of the League for adoption, plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice.

The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of (Continued on Page 8)

TRIPLE ALLIANCE OF DEFENSE MAY BE PUT IN TREATY

Paris Hears Report That Britain, U.S. And France Have Understanding

NEWS IS AWAITED

Question Is Raised Over Assurances Wilson May Have Given

REPLY STARTLES

German Announcement May Upset All Plans For Versailles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 21.—Correspondents in Paris state that Germany's reply to the invitation to Versailles has astounded everyone as arrangements had been completed for a reception of 200 German delegates at Versailles on April 25. The German reply is regarded as indicating the belief of Germany that it is useless to send a real delegation and if the Germans adhere to this decision the whole elaborate Versailles program may be upset. It is even possible that there may be no preliminary meeting at Versailles.

Washington Curious

As the result of despatches from American correspondents in Paris there is much discussion in Washington whether President Wilson has given assurances to France that the United States will regard any menace to France by Germany as a *casus belli*.

It is rumored in Paris that the Treaty of Peace will include the announcement of a defensive alliance between Great Britain, France and the United States.

London Papers Angry

London, April 21.—The newspapers are unanimous in denouncing German impudence in nominating three nonentities for Versailles. They describe this as a willful misunderstanding of the Allies' note and as a typical German maneuver confirming what has been evident for some time, namely, that Germany is affecting complete misapprehension of her present position, and relations to the Allies and would seek to carry on the war if negotiations (?) were broken off. It is hoped that a vigorous Allied reply will open the eyes of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues to the perception that the Allies will stand no trifling.

Seek To Negotiate

Paris, April 22.—It is reported that the German Government has decided not to refuse to sign the Treaty of Peace as a matter of principle but to offer to negotiate. It will lay renewed stress on acceptance of the principles laid down by President Wilson and show a willingness to make as many concessions as possible. A plebiscite will only be taken if the Government and the National Assembly consider it impossible to sign the treaty.

Outline Of Treaty Germans Will Receive Is Given

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Paris, April 22.—(Wireless From San Francisco).—Plenary sessions of the Peace Conference will be held on two days next week, Wednesday and Thursday, to pass upon a large number of remaining details before the meeting with the Germans. The drafting of the final peace treaty is proceeding rapidly. The documents begins with an introduction in the form of a protocol stating the complete list of belligerent Powers taking part in the war and making peace, with the designation of the plenipotentiaries of each country with their power to sign.

Then comes a declaration not exceeding thirty words, stating that on the conclusion of the treaty and exchange of ratifications the war shall come to an end. The League of Nations may follow in the place of honor in the treaty, being the first subject in the details of the treaty. Then probably will follow the military, naval and aerial terms, reparations, responsibilities, the Rhine frontier, Saar region, Alsace-Lorraine, Poland status of Dantzig as an international

port, Germany's Schleswig-Holstein frontier and a number of special subjects including the Labor Convention, international labor legislation, waterways and economic and financial provisions not directly connected with reparations.

Paris Fitted Together

The actual form of these subdivisions has been completed, so the work at present going on is chiefly fitting together the parts into a homogeneous whole.

The Council of Five consisting of the Foreign Ministers of France, Great Britain and Italy, and President Wilson and Baron Makino held a meeting on Thursday with the Drafting Committee and discussed the form of the treaty.

A new commission has been appointed to consider the Kiel Canal question consisting of the present commission on waterways and additional naval experts of the Entente. All the commissions have completed their work except that on Poland.

EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON HAS PLAN FOR RUSSIA

Is Urged De Facto Governments With Democratic Ideals Should Be Recognised

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)
Washington, April 21.—The Russian Embassy publishes an outline of a plan said to have been presented to the Peace Conference by the Russian Representatives in Paris to solve the Russian problem. It asks for recognition as de facto Governments of all national authorities inspired by democratic ideals and enjoying the support of the population, pending the establishment of a Federation of Russian States.

Hold Reception Today Aboard The Brooklyn

Admiral Rodgers And Officers Of Flagship Hosts To Local Americans

Admiral William L. Rodgers, of the American Asiatic fleet, the Captain and officers of the flagship Brooklyn will hold a reception on board ship this evening to members of the American organisations in Shanghai, Consular and United States Court staffs, officers of the American gunboats and the ladies of their families. The reception is from 5 to 7 p.m. and boats will be provided at the Customs jetty.

British Labor Party Against Soviet Rule

Motion Is Almost Unanimously Rejected At Conference At Huddersfield

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)
London, April 22.—The Independent Labor Party Conference at Huddersfield almost unanimously rejected a motion demanding that the Government of the United Kingdom should be based on the Soviet system.

Financial Troubles Bring About Serious Situation In Harbin

Omsk Ministers Approve Plan To Replace Kerensky Notes With Siberian Currency

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)
Harbin, April 27.—The Council of Ministers at Omsk has approved the scheme abolishing the Kerensky 20 and 40 Rouble Notes, which is now introduced as a temporary law until its final promulgation.

It is understood that the Russian Officials and Banks agree with the Chinese authorities on the question of acceptance of the new Siberian Notes which will replace the Kerensky notes. At present, however, the financial situation in Harbin, largely owing to the entire lack of small change, continues to be very critical.

Some firms and shops in Harbin have closed, apparently to await an improvement in the financial situation after May 15, preferring not to operate for a time with Kerensky Notes and not to spend their supplies of small change. This has created unbearable conditions which only make the situation worse.

New Y.M.C.A. Building Is Opened In Ningpo

Chinese And Foreign Officials Take Part In Dedication Of Red Triangle Home

(*China Press Correspondence*)
Ningpo, April 26.—Fair weather and careful preparations resulted in a large and representative gathering of officials, gentry, merchants, men from the professions, students and missionaries to attend the opening day of the Young Men's Christian Association. The exercises were held under a specially constructed awning at the back of the new Association headquarters, which is a building not far from the Standard Oil offices on the north bank and near the New Bridge of Boats leading to the East Gate.

The afternoon's program began with the singing of the National Anthem, after which speeches of welcome were made (either in person or by special representative) by the Governor of Chekiang, City Magistrate, District Magistrate, Chief of Police, H.B.M. Consul R. S. Pratt and other prominent men. The aims and purposes of the Association were ably set forth by representatives from the National Committee, Messrs. C. C. Nieh, Y. K. Woo, and S. K. Tsao. Three musical numbers interspersed the program, consisting of an organ solo by Miss Wu, music teacher of the Baptist Girls' School, a Chinese instrumental quartet, and a baritone horn solo by the Rev. E. M. Smith. Tea and refreshments were served afterwards to all the guests, who took this occasion to look over the building. The ground floor rooms are given over to general offices, reception room, book room; while the upstairs rooms are arranged as assembly room, reading room, game room, class room, and private room for group meetings, etc. A long balcony on the west side overlooks the river and, being enclosed, affords most useful additional space for various activities.

During the week special interest had been aroused by the popular lectures on wireless telegraphy and sound by Mr. C. W. Han of the Lecture Department of the National Committee. These lectures were given, with demonstrations, at the Chamber of Commerce, at the theater in the Campo to hundreds of students from government and mission schools, at the Fu Zin Presbyterian Church in the city, to officials and students from all the girls' schools of the city, and at the Association building for business men. Calls had also been made upon the officials and prominent business men, local pastors and missionaries, who expressed their interest by their presence this afternoon.

The financial campaign has been progressing very satisfactorily for the month past. Now the membership campaign is on. A banquet was given to the "Five Colors Campaign Teams" on Wednesday night last, and a goal of 500 was set for the three weeks' canvass for members. From the hearty support already shown on all sides toward the Association enterprise, we are sure that the "Red Triangle" has come to stay and do a great work in Ningpo.

Ishii Is Going Home To Attend Conference

Japanese Ambassador Notifies State Department Of His Intention

(*American Wireless To Reuter*)
Washington, April 26.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The State Department was formally advised today of the plans of Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, to leave Washington next month for Tokyo, for a conference with his Government. He expects to sail from San Francisco the middle of May.

He has stated that international developments were not a factor in his return.

Anglo-Spanish Pact Gives Loan To Britain

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)
Madrid, April 21.—An Anglo-Spanish agreement was signed today under which Spain will lend to Great Britain £3,000,000 at 5 percent while Great Britain will permit the free importation of oranges from Spain and the export to Spain of 150,000 tons of coal monthly.

JAPAN'S INTENTIONS FORECASTED IN PAPERS

Delegates With Full Freedom Of Action Instructed To Uphold Tsingtau Demands

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)
Tokio, April 29.—The Ministerial newspapers are publishing an evidently inspired report to the effect that Japan's delegates in Paris have been instructed firmly to uphold the demand concerning Tsingtau as presented by Japan.

The report says that Japan must not assume the position of the defendant in a lawsuit in that question which is of vital national concern. The fullest discretion of action is reported to be allowed to the Japanese delegates in case of rejection.

EDUCATION OF JAPANESE IN AMERICA IS PLANNED

Lecturer In Western States To Urge Adoption Of American Customs

(*American Wireless To Reuter*)
San Francisco, April 26.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Japanese Association announced today the establishment of a special department on Americanisation in charge of a competent lecturer, who will speak in California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado among forty Japanese associations to encourage the 78,000 Japanese residents of those states to study the English language and to impart to them a knowledge of American civil life in order to help them to understand America, its traditions, customs, thinking, ideals and purposes.

U.S. Naval Commands In Pacific Changed

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood Is Given Charge Of Division Number One Of Fleet

(*American Wireless To Reuter*)
Washington, April 26.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commander of the First Naval District, has been relieved of that duty and ordered to the command of Division Number One of the Pacific Fleet. Rear Admiral Clarence S. Williams has been detached from command of Division Number Two of the Pacific Fleet and ordered to the Naval War College at Newport R.I. as chief of staff.

Captain D. W. Todd, chief cable censor of the Navy Department, has been assigned as commander of the armored cruiser Pittsburgh, formerly flagship of the Pacific Fleet.

NO WOMAN'S CLUB MEETING

Because of the reception aboard the U.S.S. Brooklyn this afternoon the scheduled meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club has been postponed until next Thursday.

Wilson Is Receiving Calls Of Delegations

President's Plans For Return To America Indefinite, Washington Hears

(*American Wireless To Reuter*)
Paris, April 29.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Although meeting with the Council of Four on Thursday President Wilson received a number of delegations, the first being the Chinese peace delegates. Among others were a French delegation concerning the left bank of the Rhine, the Swiss Foreign Minister, a representative of Chaldean, two American women labor leaders, the Patriarch of Constantinople, Premier Bratianu of Rumania, Premier Pachitch of Serbia and the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Private Paris advices received at the White House say that President Wilson's plans for returning to the United States are still indefinite and published reports in the Paris press to the effect that he would go April 27 or 28 were without foundation.

JAPANESE CONSUL DENIES KOREAN REVOLT REPORTS

No Provisional Government Has Been Set Up, Says Ohta At San Francisco

(*American Wireless To Reuter*)
San Francisco, April 26.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Japanese Consul-General Ohta issued a statement today denying formally that a Korean provisional Government had been set up in Seoul and further denying that the Korean declaration of independence had been openly distributed by the provisional Government in Seoul.

SEBASTOPOL BOLSHIEVIKI IN CLASH WITH FRENCH

Mamelon Fort Is Taken From Radical Forces At Point Of Bayonet

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)
London, April 22.—Reuter's Agency learns that there was fighting on the 19th outside Sebastopol. The French took the Mamelon Fort at the point of the bayonet, heavy losses being inflicted on the enemy. The French agreed to the Bolshevik proposal for a seven-day armistice and also permitted the formation of a local Soviet municipal government for Sebastopol.

Japan's Crown Prince Attains His Majority

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)
Tokio, April 29.—Today is the eighteenth birthday of the Crown Prince who attains his majority. A formal celebration of the event has been postponed to May 7 owing to the death of Prince Takeda.

ORDER BEING RESTORED IN CITIES IN INDIA

Moderate Elements Rallying To Support Of Government Against Extremists

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)
London, April 22.—The latest telegrams received from Reuter's correspondents in India indicate that the moderate elements are rallying to the support of law and order against the extremists.

A message sent from Bombay on the 18th says that Gandhi has issued a statement advising temporary suspension of passive resistance and urging his supporters to assist the Government to restore order in every way possible.

The moderate leaders in Calcutta have issued a manifesto deploring the disturbances, declaring passive resistance unsound and calling on the Indian people to eliminate the elements of disorder.

A message from Lahore states that the Mahomedan leaders in the Punjab have issued a manifesto earnestly appealing to their countrymen, especially the Moslems, to abandon passive resistance, obey authority and take effective steps to restore law and order.

Part Of Relief Force Arrives In Murmansk

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)
London, April 21.—A telegram sent from Murmansk on the 19th announces that the advance guard of the Relief Forces has arrived.

BOLSHEVISM IN SIBERIA IS REPORTED SUPPRESSED

Reuter's Is Informed Maritime Provinces Have Been Freed Of Presence Of Radicals

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)
Harbin, April 29.—Reuter's correspondent is reliably informed that the Bolshevik movement in most places in the Maritime Provinces has been suppressed, although some bands have succeeded in finding shelter in the mountainous regions, where pursuit meets with great difficulties.

All the Allied detachments have returned to Vladivostok. An official communique issued by the Siberian Army reports: "Our troops, after a short struggle, occupied the town of Chistopol and captured eleven steamboats and a great quantity of various supplies. "In the Simbirsk region we have captured Shapitala Station, about a hundred versts west of Bugulma. "At the Orenburg front we have taken the town of Iletzkala-Zachta. "On the Tashkent Railway our troops have taken the town of Achtubinsk and the Sagurachin Station, thereby rendering the

enemy's retreat to Tashkent impossible. "The Siberian Telegraph Agency states that, according to reports from the Mobilization Department of the General Staff, mobilization in Siberia is proceeding in excellent order and is meeting with the sympathy of the population. The transport of clothes and ammunition as well as work in the rear, has greatly improved, largely owing to the assistance of the Allied representatives. "The last detachment of Japanese troops has returned to Vladivostok from Shkotovo, where order has been restored.

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MISSIONARY COMMITTEE ENDS SEVENTH SESSION

Hearty Endorsement Is Given
Five-Year All-China Drive
For Teacher Training

The seventh annual meeting of the China Continuation Committee came to a close yesterday afternoon. A large amount of routine business was attended to. An outstanding item of business was the hearty endorsement by the China Continuation Committee of the five-year All-China drive for teacher-training proposed by the China Christian Educational Association. It was recommended that in America the Committee of Reference and Counsel and in Great Britain the Conference of British Missionary Societies do all in their power to make this great scheme a success.

The report to which most of the morning session was devoted was that of the Special Committee on a Forward Evangelistic Movement, presented by the Rev. Chen Weiping, Ph. D. In the discussion which ensued it was pointed out that such a Committee is needed for the proper organization of this form of work.

Plan Is Approved

The report indicated how the churches in South Pukien had divided their whole territory into evangelistic districts, a plan worthy of following. The inadvisability also of making Western Christians of Chinese material was dwelt upon.

Special reference was made to the Chinese Home Missionary Society, whose missionaries are now at work in Yunnan. This movement, it was felt, could but strengthen the Chinese Church and promote interest in the helping of others. Considerable emphasis was laid on the need of having each Chinese Christian take a proper part in the presentation of the Christian message to China.

In the previous session Miss Garland had pointed out plans for a League of Service in connection with schools and churches whereby Chinese Christians might help others by teaching them to use the new National System of Phonetic Writing. Some felt that plans should be made for a special drive along the lines of those proposed by the Educational Association. The need of many specially trained for evangelistic work was pointed out. Attention was drawn to the fact that acceptance of the Christian message does not consist alone in the acceptance of a statement of doctrine but in the application of the message to practical life, so that honesty and sincerity become daily practice.

Chinese Leaders Speak
In the early part of the afternoon three Chinese leaders made special speeches dealing with China's need of leadership, which, the Chairman said, was a terrific one and a common problem of our common Christianity. Dr. W. F. Chen, editor of the Chinese Christian Advocate, pointed out China's need of leaders in literary, educational, theological and other types of work. He felt that the future leadership of China depends upon the Chinese but that for the present a still larger number of foreign helpers would be needed.

Dr. John Y. Lee, acting general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, pointed out the need of paying attention to the army of returned students in China; these had already been under the influence of Christianity and hence could be easily influenced. He felt, however, that the personal contact and friendship of Christian people was more important even than student conferences. Dr. Lee referred also to the great depression now in the hearts of many of the Chinese owing to the pathetic condition of their country.

Christian Leaders Needed
The Rev. T. C. Hu, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Changteh, Honan, dealt with the need of Christian leaders not only in church but in all walks of life. He said also that all teachers in mission schools should be Christians. He pointed out that emphasis needed to be laid on the qualifications of sincerity and love as well as on those of intellectual ability, in securing men for the ministry.

One feature of the conference was the smooth way in which its business went along. The experience of the last few years has shown the Executive how to save time. Concentration on a few great subjects gave opportunity for thorough discussion.

When the plans of the missionary forces in China, as indicated in the work of the China Continuation Committee, meet with the tremendously increased resources which are becoming available at the home base, a tremendous forward movement will take place.

Obituary

Sir John Jardine
London, April 28.—The death is announced of Sir John Jardine, Liberal M.P. for Roxburghshire since 1906 and formerly Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

Benefit Bridge Party Is Decided Success

115 Attend Function At Columbia
Club In Aid Of American
Red Cross

With an attendance of 115 the bridge party given at the Columbia Country Club yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the American Red Cross proved a complete success.

Play was from 3:30 to 6 p.m. and prizes were awarded the scores nearest approximating a series of concealed numbers. Mrs. R. K. Gregory won first prize, Mrs. Corkery, second, Mrs. Clapp, third, and Mrs. Stedman, fourth. Hostesses were Mrs. Lobinger, Mrs. Hallam, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. W. A. B. Nichols. The party was arranged by a committee composed of Mesdames Morris, Bryant, Fleming, Everett and Drake.

Blacklist In Orient Is Lifted By Britain

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, April 28.—The Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office announces that goods to be exported to China and Siam may now be consigned to all persons and firms in those countries.

British Fliers Perish In Burning Aeroplane

Five Lose Lives Out Of Crew
Of Seven In Disaster At
Andover

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, April 22.—A Handley-Page aeroplane was leaving an aerodrome this morning at Andover, when it struck a telegraph pole, fell on the roof of a hut and caught fire. Five out of the crew of seven, namely, three officers and two non-commissioned officers, were burned to death and the two others badly injured.

Benefit Concert Tomorrow

Selections by Mirovitch, Piastro, Mrs. Isenman and Mr. Brown; two playlets featuring members of the Frawley Company, and numbers by local entertainers comprise the excellent program to be given at the Olympia Theater tomorrow night. The concert is a benefit affair and the entire proceeds will go toward a fund to send a theatrical unit of stars to Siberia for the entertainment of Allied troops. All artists have generously donated their services and Mr. A. Strok, manager of Mirovitch and Piastro, is co-operating with the local committee in charge.

The program follows:
Part One
1.—Sonata in G minor (two parts) Grieg
Misses Mirovitch and Piastro
2.—Songs Selected
Mr. Brown
3.—Caprice Viennoise Kreiser
Pollohnell Edwin Grosse
4.—Aria from Tosca
Mrs. Isenman
Accompanied—Mrs. Sem
5.—Prelude—G minor, Rachmaninoff
Spring Song Mirovitch
Polonaise in A flat major, Chopin
Mr. Mirovitch

Part Two
1.—Just Nonsense
Mr. Glemby
Mr. Harry Warren at the piano
2.—Dancing
Miss Constance Limby
Miss Daisy Brodie
Miss Dorothy Craig
Miss May Price
3.—"Blackmail" A powerful dramatic sketch by Richard Harding Davis with The Frawley Favorites.
Richard Fallon, a millionaire mine owner Mr. Gus Forbes
Lou Mouthun, a crook Mr. Vere Matthews
Detective Kelly
Mr. Reynolds Denniston
Mrs. Howard Miss Molly Mallin
Scene—Sitting room at Hotel Wisteria, New York City.
Time—The present.
4.—Introducing
Mr. Phil Carleton
5.—Mr. Garry McGarry presents "The Garden of Aloha."

Banquards Open Tonight

The Banvard Musical Comedy Company opens a short return engagement at the Lyceum Theater tonight, after a successful tour of Tientsin, Peking and Hankow. "Off to the Front" is the attraction for tonight and tomorrow night, while "The King of Patagonia" will be staged Saturday Matinee and night and Monday night.

LOAN PAYS EXPENSES OF CHINA'S DELEGATES

Advance Of \$300,000 Is Made At
Peking For Purpose By
Group Banks

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Peking, April 30.—The Group Banks have sanctioned a loan to China of \$300,000; two-thirds of which is intended to cover the expenses of the Chinese delegation in Paris, the balance covering telegraphic and incidental expenses in connection with the Delegation. The loan is secured on the Customs surplus and the terms are as usual.

B.A.T. To Welcome Soldier Employees

Company To Give Smoker To-
night To Nine Men Who Left
China For Front

Nine employees of the British-American Tobacco Company, who have been on war service, will be welcomed back at a smoker to be given tonight by the Company at the Cigarette Merchants' Guild, Ningpo Road.
Mr. Thomas P. Cobbs, General Manager for China, will preside and Messrs. G. F. Brown, Dearn, Stewart, Haynes and Deane Wells will be on the program.
The following are the returned soldiers in whose honor the smoker is to be held: Captain J. A. Bloomfield, Lieutenants R. D. Simpson, H. V. Murray and C. Morris, 2nd Lieutenants F. D. Biseker, O. C. Kench, J. C. Dowling and J. R. Arthur and Private J. E. Barrett.
This is the first returning contingent of 80 employees of the B. A. T. in China who left Shanghai for the front.

Colonel Kane Ordered Home From Peking

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, April 26.—Colonel T. P. Kane, Commanding the Marine Guard at the American Legation Peking, has been detached from that post and ordered back to the United States.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Upon hearing that there is danger of the suspension of the Shanghai Conference, President Hsu has telegraphed to Mr. Chu Chi-chien to hasten the conclusion of peace and make concessions on the question of Parliament in order to settle the internal dispute.

A telegram from General Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien to Mr. Liu En-ko of the Northern peace delegation at Shanghai stated that after the demobilization of the transport corps, there are not sufficient forces in Fengtien to defend the frontier. Mr. Liu was asked to bring out this point at the conference.

A Canton telegram states that the Canton Government has dismissed Mr. Loh Chong, the Canton Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and the Chinese Superintendent appointed by Peking and replaced him with Mr. Liang Nang-hsun. Mr. Loh is the son-in-law of Mr. Kang Yu-wel.

FAR LESS RHEUMATISM.

In the days of our fathers and grandfathers rheumatism was thought of as the unavoidable penalty of middle life and old age. Everyone had rheumatism after 40 or thereabouts; many had it earlier.

Modern science has shown that rheumatism is not (as used to be thought) a mere effect of cold and damp. It is a poison in the blood. With good, red, pure blood a man or woman of any age can defy rheumatism, and rheumatism can be got rid of by killing the poison which causes it. There are many middle-aged people who have never felt a touch of rheumatism, and elderly people who have conquered it by simply attending to the blood. The blood-making and purifying effect of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, which are a blood-builder, not a purgative, is becoming every year more widely known, and it is the extended use of these pills which has robbed rheumatism of its terrors.

Are you a rheumatic sufferer? If so no matter how long you have been thus afflicted, no matter how great a hold the rheumatism has got upon you, there is help for you in Dr. Williams' pink pills. These pills have cured thousands of such cases even in the worst stages; why not yours? They are obtainable from your chemist, or direct and post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sechen Road, Shanghai. Begin your cure without delay.

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New Books On International Relations

League of Nations: A Chapter in the History of the Movement. By Theodore Marburg. The Macmillan Company. G. 50 cents.

In the meeting discussion of the several plans to achieve a League of Nations we should not lose sight of the fact that the movement to such an end in this and other countries had from the very outset the devoted service of a group of wise and highly trained leaders who had long been preparing for just this outcome. In America one of the initiators of the League to Enforce Peace was Mr. Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, formerly our Minister to Belgium, who had been active in work for international peace for a number of years preceding the outbreak of the great war. In writing, as he does in this little volume, of the developments with which he has been personally connected Mr. Marburg is giving an admirable summary of the trend of the League movement in the United States. His book is strongly commended by Ex-President Taft and by other active leaders in the agitation.

League of Nations: Its Principles Examined. Vol. II. By Theodore Marburg. The Macmillan Company. G. 60 cents.

Very recently there has appeared a second volume by Mr. Marburg which considers in more detail the basic elements and human motive, as well as the philosophy of the League movement as a whole. He also examines and explains the failure of past leagues and meets the principal criticisms that have been advanced against the present project.

A League to Enforce Peace. By Robert Goldsmith. Macmillan Company. G. 41.50.

A popular exposition from the American standpoint of the principles on which the League to Enforce Peace has been organized. The discussion meets all of the familiar objections that have been urged by critics of the project, and while the working out of details is left to the Conference at Paris, the broader aspects of the scheme are clearly set forth. With its documentary material and bibliography and the introductory statement by President Lowell, of Harvard, the volume forms a most serviceable handbook for current use.

The League of Nations Today and Tomorrow. By Horace M. Kallen. G. 41.50.

A concise statement for the argument for international organization, with a concluding chapter written since the signing of the armistice. Dr. Kallen is the author of "The Structure of Lasting Peace," a book that has been widely recognized as a valuable contribution to current thinking.

A League of Nations. By Edith M. Wilson. The Macmillan Company. G. 41.50.

A selection of the most important articles and documents relating to the League of Nations. This is a volume in the "Handbook Series," and, in accord with the purpose of that series, it reflects impartially the development of the idea, and states the arguments both for and against it. An extended bibliography of the subject is included.

Experiments in International Administration. By Francis Bowes Sayre. Harper and Brothers. G. 41.50.

A helpful record of the various attempts thus far made in the history of the world to secure international co-operation. The epoch-making treaties of the past—Munster, Utrecht, Vienna—are described, and reasons given for their failure. The author proceeds to outline three types of international executive organs, each of which is illustrated from history. From the records of these international agencies the author deduces conclusions regarding the chances of such organizations for ultimate success. The facts here presented have never before been brought together in a single volume. They have, of course, a direct and important bearing on the whole discussion of the League of Nations.

National Governments and the World War. By Frederic A. Ogg and Charles A. Beard. The Macmillan Company. G. 42.50.

This book is not merely an addition to the already long list of treatises on the theory of government. It undertakes rather to show how the governments of the several groups of nations are organized and how they actually work. More than one-fourth of the volume is devoted to an account of the processes of government in the United States, and this is followed by informing chapters on the governments of the Allied nations, as well as of the Teutonic states—the latter, of course, representing conditions prior to the general collapse of 1918. The two concluding chapters deal with "American War Aims in Relation to Government" and "The Problem of International Government." The authors are both specialists in political science—Professor Ogg at the University of Wisconsin and Dr. Beard as Director of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

The State. By Woodrow Wilson. D. C. Heath and Company. G. 42.

The State. By Woodrow Wilson, then a professor at Wesleyan University and lecturer at Johns Hopkins, prepared this statement of "The Elements of Historical and Practical

Politics." For present-day use by students a revision has been made by Professor Edward Elliott, of the University of California. The chapters of a general character, dealing with the origin, nature, functions and objects of government and with the nature of law, are retained without change, as they are believed to represent substantially President Wilson's views today. New chapters on Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Japan have been added, as has a chapter on "After the War."

World War Issues and Ideals. By Morris Edmund Speare and Edmund Blake Norris. Ginn and Company. G. 41.40.

A book of selective readings in current history. The materials, consisting of excerpts from books, magazine articles, addresses and speeches, are grouped under the following headings: "The Issues of the World War"; "The Atmosphere of the World War"; "The Spirit of the Warring Nations"; "Democratic and Autocratic Ideals of Government"; "The New Europe and a Lasting Peace"; "Features of American Life and Character"; and "American Foreign Policy." References for collateral reading are supplied by the compilers.

The Great Peace. By H. H. Powers. The Macmillan Co. G. 42.25.

This author's exceptional knowledge of European conditions, combined with literary and forceful literary style, won for his earlier books, "The Things Men Fight For" and "America Among the Nations," a wide reading. Even those who disagreed with his conclusions were attracted by the brilliancy with which they were set forth. The present volume, which was completed shortly before the signing of the armistice, is important as a statement of the terms of peace which the Congress at Paris has begun to work out. Mr. Powers bravely faces the difficulties that must be encountered in effecting the readjustments consequent on peace, and he makes no attempt to minimize them. The first half of the book is devoted to the general principles on which peace must be based, and the second half to concrete problems.

The Only Possible Peace. By Frederic C. Howe. Charles Scribner's Sons. G. 41.50.

Dr. Howe's book is remarkable for its insistence on the economic basis of peace. Differing from many writers on the Great War, he traces the beginnings of the conflict to the industrial rather than exclusively to the Junker class. Does the world want a durable peace? Then we must find a way to end the struggle

for exclusive territories and the economic exploitation and conquests of weak peoples. International control of the Mediterranean, Balkan states, Turkey and Asia Minor will help to attain such a result.

A Peace Congress of Intrigue. Compiled by Frederick Freksa. Translated, with an Introduction and Notes by Harry Hansen. The Century Company. G. 42.50.

It is frequently said that the origin of the Great War of 1914-18 dates back to the Congress of Vienna in 1815, for it was there that the Prussian autocracy made certain its domination of Germany, which one hundred years later was to disrupt the peace of the world. Any account of the Congress of Vienna becomes, from the standpoint of international justice, a vivid exposition of how not to do it. The present volume describes in detail the two forms of intrigue—social and political—by which the Congress of Vienna was manipulated from start to finish. Moreover, these details are no idle inventions of a later date. They are all related by the participants themselves in contemporary journals and correspondence.

The Chaos in Europe. By Frederick Moore. G. P. Putnam's Sons. G. 41.50.

President Eliot commends this book to American readers who wish to understand the political and commercial situation in Russia, the Balkan states and Turkey, both before and during the war. Mr. Moore, as a newspaper correspondent, has made repeated visits to Russia and Siberia, has lived for several years in China as an agent of the Associated Press, and has spent much time in the Balkan countries and Turkey, both before and during the war. Mr. Moore is an advocate of the League of Nations. **From Isolation to Leadership.** By John Holladay Latane. Doubleday, Page and Company. G. 41.

Professor Latane, of the Johns Hopkins University, gives in this little book an admirable resume of American foreign policy from Washington to Wilson. Nothing could be more valuable in these days to the serious student of American history than the clear, concise, and yet comprehensive summary which Latane draws between two intimately related phases of American diplomacy, the Monroe Doctrine and the policy of isolation. It is also highly important that Americans should have a definite knowledge of the actual achievements of their country in the field of international co-operation without the sanction of force. These are well stated by Professor Latane. His concluding chapter is an excellent summary of the war aims of the United States.

think that they have condemned, or at all events belittled, Mr. Wilson's conduct when they say that he kept his country out of the war to the last possible moment, and only brought her in when American interests were seriously attacked by the unrestricted submarine campaign. They forget that the President of the United States is neither an autocrat, nor a knight-errant, and that it would be worse than foolish for him to attempt to play either part. Had he been a weak or pusillanimous man, he would have found plenty of support in making timely concessions to German arrogance and brutality, and keeping out of the war altogether. . . . Everywhere his conduct was that of a strong, straightforward man—strong enough to pursue what he conceived to be the path of duty, even when he knew that in doing so he must incur grave misunderstanding and bitter misinterpretation. Nor is it true that he brought America into the war because her material "interests" were threatened. . . .

He carried his country into the war because Germany had thrown to the winds that last semblance of regard for international law or humanity, and because he saw, and his countrymen saw, that a world dominated by the spirit of German autocracy was an impossible world for a self-governing and self-respecting people to live in. Until it was absolutely clear that the very existence of democracy was at stake, he did not think that he had the right, even if he had had the power, to involve his country in the gigantic evils of war. He had borne injury and covert insult while that seemed the lesser of two evils; but when open insult to the United States was combined with a no less cynical disavowal of all restraint in the pursuit of the interests of Germany's ruling caste, he saw that with that caste no free man or free nation could live in peace. He decided for war; and the country rose at his summons. He had throughout played the part of a resolute, far-seeing, plain-speaking Democratic statesman; in the final moment of decision he proved himself a great leader of men. So we come, in Mr. Archer's little book, to peace and the League of Nations. The idea of such a society is, he points out, no new one. But he states his complete agreement with President Wilson that "the League of Nations must be founded at the Peace Conference," and adds: "That the conference should com-

plete its work without knowing whether the League is to exist or not is simply unthinkable. Upon the answer to that question must depend all the most important details of the settlement. . . . Is the peace to be a peace, or only a truce? Until that crucial point is decided, the conference will be working in the dark. Strange as it may seem, there are forces at work to secure a decision in the wrong, the retrograde, sense. It is a priceless reassurance to know that almost the whole weight of America is in the opposite scale. For what other purpose did she enter the war but to secure the world-peace of democracy?"

In the earlier part of his book Mr. Archer sketches the principal events of President Wilson's life and career,

outlining briefly but illuminatingly his early work as a writer, his achievements at Princeton, his experience and accomplishment as Governor of New Jersey, and then narrating the events of his Presidency. Wilson is not, the English writer reminds us all, a radical—he is no Socialist, but an individualist through and through. Nor, idealist though he is, can he be called a visionary. One of the most interesting chapters in the volume is that on Mexico—a chapter from which many Americans may learn much. Nothing in President Wilson's career has been more bitterly criticized, he points out, than his treatment of the Mexican problem.

"The Peace President" is a strong, significant book, a heartening book, a book to read with thoughtful and vital attention in this day of all days.

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An English View Of Woodrow Wilson

The Peace President: A Brief Appreciation. By William Archer. New York: Henry Holt and Co. G. 41.

In these days of the President's return, with the words of his splendid challenge at Boston still in our ears, there is an especial timeliness, indeed, in the appearance in this country of William Archer's little book on Woodrow Wilson. Written, of course, for British readers, it has already been widely and enthusiastically received in England. It should be read throughout America. The work of a well-known English scholar, in a day when many Englishmen are expressing their nation's friendship for America, "The Peace President" is a token of that friendship and more. In its appreciation of President Wilson, it presents the record of his foreign policy, as a consistent whole, and answers the criticism of various points, both here and abroad. But it is no mere piling-up of praise. It is an important statement of public events.

The keynote of it all is struck toward the end of the little volume: The war has left behind it innumerable sorrows that time itself can never heal. But to us, in England, the war has brought one inestimable and imperishable joy, in the generous comradeship of a reconciled America. To the subject of this brief memoir a great part of the miracle is due. Had a pedantic or a pusillanimous President sat in Woodrow Wilson's seat, it might never have been achieved. So far as any man can be called the author of the great reconciliation, it is beyond all doubt the President who has been so steadfastly and so magnanimously faithful to the great traditions of his race.

The chief interest of Mr. Archer's book at the present time centers naturally in what it has to say of the war—of Wilson as neutral and as combatant—and of the League of Nations. The brief chapter on the war is a masterly presentation of the attitude of President Wilson and of America, a masterly vindication as well. Mr. Archer's purpose in this chapter, he points out, is not to write a history—since a mere summary would be tedious, and a full discussion would run into volumes; his object is rather to survey the conditions "which inevitably shaped the President's policy," and which even now, he adds, critics on his side of the Atlantic do not fully grasp. He explains that the President's powerlessness actually to declare war was "only the outward and visible sign of a more deep-seated impediment to an early and prompt intervention in the European struggle." He presents the multifarious lack of unity in the reactions of America to the war in Europe, and states some of the reasons therefore. He reminds his readers that even Mr. Roosevelt (whom he quotes) admitted in the Autumn of 1914 that not only intervention, but even protest because of the invasion of Belgium would have been unwise. He analyzes some of the much-discussed phrases in President Wilson's speeches before we entered the war, pointing out that

some wordings were "unfortunate," and that, however, basically right the President's position was, his choice of words in unimportant expressions did offer on two occasions "some excuse for the objection taken on the side of the Allies" but in neither case calling the outcry of an adverse criticism unjustifiable. One has the sense throughout of Mr. Archer's careful study of events. He says:

It was possible that, in a moment of excitement such as that which followed the Lusitania outrage, an incautious speech might have sanctioned war; but that would have been of little use unless the real heart of the people had sanctioned the vote of Congress. America possessed no ready-made military machine that could be set in motion at the touch of a button. The machine had to be created; and how could it be created if the heart of the people were not in the effort? Merely nominal intervention, ineffective and impotent, would have been very much worse than useless. Every President would have felt this; but Mr. Wilson aspired to be, and in a very real sense was, peculiarly a people's President, representing no class, nor region, nor interest, but the people as a whole. Without a united nation behind him he could not move and he did not wish to move; and until the nation was united, the strictest neutrality was not only the correct but the only wise attitude to adopt. After making a brief but illuminating explanation of the state of the country in the early years of the war—mentioning not only the presence of pro-Germanism and fanatic pacifism, but the honest American detestation of war, the tradition of isolation, and the indifference due to the physical remoteness of the battlefields—Mr. Archer points out that the honorable aloofness of one great power from the struggle would be manifestly to the advantage of the world if it was a possible thing. President Wilson was right, he says, to test out that possibility. He continues:

If these considerations be borne in mind, the bitter criticism which some of his utterances evoked on both sides of the Atlantic will appear to have been founded on an imperfect apprehension of the elements of an exceedingly complex problem. . . . When we pass from the consideration of words to deeds, the strictures passed on the President's action are seen, when all the circumstances are considered, to have even less foundation. . . . Never, perhaps, was his strength of character more clearly shown than in the calmness with which he pursued his well-considered course, unmoved by impatient and uncomprehending criticism.

And when President Wilson made his great speech of April 2, 1917, and the United States entered the war, Mr. Archer says:

Never did a nation go to war from purer motives of world-citizenship; never were a nation's motives more nobly worded than in this great utterance. There are people who

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Shanghai Races—Spring Training

Wednesday, April 30.

Excellent performances by griffins in morning trials, the scratching of Castlewood and the possibility that The Oriole will not be in condition will make the Champions event at the Spring race meeting a very open one. The Oriole went lame after Saturday's gallop but there are hopes that the pony will be brought into condition.

Mighty King, Fighting King, The Corncrake and Wilson are four ponies that are sure to show well while Night Hawk and Bydand, by their performances Wednesday morning, have the dopesters talking. Night Hawk went a mile in 2:11 and Bydand traveled the distance in 2:18.

Pony	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Rosewood	boy	40	1:19.3	1:56	2:30	3:01.3	...	...	*31.3
Herod	boy	35	1:08.4	1:42.3	...	...	...	...	33.4
White Hope	AYW	39.3	1:13.4	1:46.2	...	...	...	...	34.4
Upwood Park	boy	43	1:25.2	2:03.2	2:38	3:11	...	...	33
Silver Streak	AJPH	38.2	1:16.3	1:52.2	2:26.2	2:58.1	...	...	31.4
Sir Lamerock	boy	34.3	1:08.3	1:41	2:13	...	...	...	32
Nothing	AYW	39	1:13.2	1:46.3	...	...	...	...	33.1
Wilson	boy	37.4	1:17.4	1:55.1	2:28.2	2:59.2	...	...	31
Rushton	RMD	38	1:10.3	1:41.4	...	...	...	...	31.1
Fallowfield	HEM	40	1:17.2	1:55.3	2:35.3	3:08.1	3:39.2	4:13	33.3
Mighty King	CRB	35.3	1:11.2	1:44.1	2:17	2:48	...	...	31
Gladstone	boy	33.4	1:05	1:40	...	(last 1/4 whole time 2:49)	...	...	32.5
Liberty Bond	ESH	39	1:14.2	1:48.4	2:22	...	...	...	*31.1
Triumph	boy	34.1	1:11.2	1:48	2:20	2:51.1	...	...	31.1
Pennyfield	boy	38	1:05.2	1:47.2	...	(last 1/4 of 1)	...	...	32
Maresfield	HEM	37.2	1:12.2	1:45	2:16.2	...	...	...	31.3
Night Hawk	AJPH	34	1:07	1:38.2	2:11	...	...	...	32.3
Battle Axe	ISL	34.2	1:07.4	1:41.4	2:14	2:49.1	...	...	35.1
Fighting King	CRB	35.1	1:13.3	1:49.4	2:22.4	2:53.4	...	...	30
Wild Night	boy	34.2	1:09.2	1:43	2:17	2:43.3	...	...	31.3
Bydand	GW	38	1:13.2	1:46.3	2:18	...	...	...	*31.2
Greysand	MOS	36.3	1:13.3	1:47	2:18.4	2:52.2	...	...	33.3
Bonanza	ET	35.2	1:09.1	1:42.3	2:13.1	...	...	...	30.3
Free and Easy	JEC	32.3	1:09.2	1:45	2:19	2:50.3	...	...	31.3
L'Aisme	DS	41	1:15.3	1:47	2:19.2	...	...	...	32.2
Midas	FV	38.2	1:13.3	1:44.2	2:17	...	...	...	32.3
Winsome Dahlia	boy	35.3	1:08.3	1:42.1	2:15.1	...	...	...	33
Siamese Cat	EM	37	1:14	1:49	2:22.2	2:54.3	...	...	32
Titchfield	boy	39.3	1:18.3	1:57	2:33	...	...	...	36
Hornbill	WH	37.1	1:08.3	1:47.4	2:20	2:52	...	...	32
Leofield	HEM	39.1	1:16	1:49.2	2:20.4	...	...	...	31.2
Allied King	CRB	38.3	1:17	1:52	2:23	2:55	...	...	32
Big Ben	AB	32.3	1:06.1	...	...	(last 1/4 of 1 1/4)	...	...	33.3
Hop-Scotch	RMD	33.3	1:05	...	...	...	...	...	31.3
Michigan	ET	34.2	1:07.1	1:38.4	...	...	...	...	30.1
Persian Light	NWH	39	1:19.3	1:55	2:28.2	2:58.3	...	...	31
Black Fox	MOS	38	1:16.2	1:52	2:23	...	...	...	31
Sakro	boy	36	1:10	1:45	2:16	...	...	...	34
Jahmmer	MOS	42	1:17	1:52	2:26	...	...	...	31.2
Golden Plume	FV	36.1	1:10.4	1:44	2:15.2	...	...	...	31.2
Golden Quill	boy	...	...	...	...	(last 1/4 of 1 1/4 whole time 3:05)	...	...	31
Firelight	EM	33.2	1:08.3	1:39.3	...	(last mile of 1 1/4 whole time 2:56)	...	...	32.3
Standard Dahlia	CRB	48.4	1:20	1:53	2:25.3	3:05	...	...	30.4
Brilliant Dahlia	boy	38	1:16.4	1:56.1	2:32.2	...	...	...	35.3
Grey Dawn	J de Z	36.4	1:12	1:45.3	2:21.1	...	...	...	35.3
September Morn	boy	...	...	...	2:31.1	...	...	...	33.1
The Prelate	NWH	35	1:08.2	1:41.3	...	(last 1/4)	...	...	32.4
Bluff	FV	36.2	...	1:42.3	2:15.2	...	...	...	...

*On the sand.

Three Intercollegiate Records Go

Following are the detailed results of the sixth annual East China Intercollegiate field and track meet held at St. John's last Saturday. The meet was won by Nanyang College with a total of 72 points. St. John's was second with 57, Soochow University third with 9, Shanghai Christian College fourth with 5 while Shanghai College and Nanking University failed to score.

Three records were set by the collegians, and highly creditable showings were made in each of the events. The records were made by Yuen Lih-tsoo, of St. John's, who ran the half-mile in 2 min. 8 sec.; Doo Yung-dong, of Nanyang, who hurled the discus 104 ft. 8 in.; and Ling Nyoh-yoen, of St. John's, who kicked off the mile in 5 min. 12.4-5 sec.

The individual stars were Doo Yung-dong, of Nanyang, who scored 15 points for his school, and Yoen Chung-ziang, of St. John's, who registered 12 points.

The results were:
1—100 Yard Dash.
(1) Zi Dung-hwe (S.J.U.)
Chang Lun (G.I.T.)
(2) Lee Doo-sing (G.I.T.)
(3) Lee Ding-san (G.I.T.)
Time: 10 3-5 sec.

2—Shot Put.
(1) Doo Yung-dong (G.I.T.)
(2) Voong Kyen-vi (S.J.U.)
(3) Yuo Ung-ta (S.J.U.)
(4) Wang Yuan-san (G.I.T.)
Distance: 38 ft. 11 1/2 in.

3—Half-mile Run.
(1) Yoen Lih-tsoo (S.J.U.)
(2) Yuen San-dow (G.I.T.)
(3) Dzen Song-shi (H.C.C.)
(4) Li Ung-ta (S.J.U.)
Time: 2 min. 8 sec.
(Record)

4—High Jump.
(1) Yoen Chung-ziang (S.J.U.)
(2) Wang Yuan-san (G.I.T.)
(3) Nylen Zer-kong (S.J.U.)
(4) Nyih Kwang-kylen (S.J.U.)
Height: 5 ft. 6 1/2 in.

5—220 Yard Dash.
(1) Chang Lun (G.I.T.)
(2) Lee Ding-san (G.I.T.)
(3) Daung Ung-ling (S.J.U.)
(4) Yoen Lih-tsoo (S.J.U.)
Time: 23 2-5 sec.

6—Discus Throw.
(1) Doo Yung-dong (G.I.T.)
(2) Voong Kyen-vi (S.J.U.)
(3) Wang Yuan-san (G.I.T.)
(4) Sung Zu-liang (S.J.U.)
Distance: 104 ft. 8 in.
(Record)

7—100 Yard High Hurdles.
(1) Choa Pung (G.I.T.)
(2) Li Tsung-yau (S.J.U.)
(3) Nyih Kwang-kylen (S.J.U.)
(4) Sung Tsing-faung (S.J.U.)
Time: 17 1-5 sec.

8—Broad Jump.
(1) Yoen Chung-ziang (S.J.U.)
(2) Doo Yung-dong (G.I.T.)
(3) Sung Tsing-faung (S.J.U.)
(4) Sung Ping-sing (G.I.T.)
Distance: 20 ft. 2 1/4 in.

9—Javelin Throw.
(1) Doo Yung-dong (G.I.T.)
(2) Ling Zu-yien (S.J.U.)
(3) Li Tsung-yau (S.J.U.)
(4) Ning Sien-faung (G.I.T.)
Distance: 115 ft. 7 1/2 in.

10—440 Yard Dash.
(1) Lee Ding-san (G.I.T.)
(2) Yoen Lih-tsoo (S.J.U.)
(3) Daung Ung-ling (S.J.U.)
(4) Za Kyang (S.J.U.)
Time: 55 1-5 sec.

11—220 Yard Low Hurdles.
(1) Choa Pung (G.I.T.)
(2) Kwan Wen-tsing (G.I.T.)
(3) Sung Tsing-faung (S.J.U.)
(4) Lee Doo-yu (G.I.T.)
Time: 27 3-5 sec.

12—Mile Run.
(1) Ling Nyoh-yoen (S.J.U.)
(2) Dzen Zao-bin (H.C.C.)
(3) Leu Moo-cheng (G.I.T.)
(4) Yuen San-dow (G.I.T.)
Time: 5 min. 12 4-5 sec.
(Record)

13—Pole Vault.
(1) Lee Doo-sing (G.I.T.)

(2) Tsang Tien-lun (S.U.)
(3) Yoen Chung-ziang (S.J.U.)
(4) Lee Mei-san (G.I.T.)
Height: 9 ft. 9 1/2 in.

14—Half-mile Relay.
(1) G.I.T. Team.
(2) H.C.C. Team.
Time: 1 min. 41 2-5 sec.

Summary
(G.I.T.) (H.C.C.) (S.U.) (S.J.U.)
1. 100 Yd. Dash. 0 0 0 0
2. Shot Put. 0 0 0 6 5 0
3. Half-mile. 0 0 0 2 8 0
4. High Jump. 0 0 0 3 8 0
5. 220 Yd. Dash. 0 0 0 8 3 0
6. Discus Throw. 0 0 0 7 4 0
7. High Hurdles. 0 0 0 5 3 3
8. Broad Jump. 0 0 0 4 7 0
9. Javelin Throw. 0 0 0 6 3 2
10. 440 Yd. Dash. 0 0 0 5 5 1
11. Low Hurdles. 0 0 0 9 2 0
12. Mile Run. 0 0 2 3 5 0
13. Pole Vault. 0 0 0 6 2 4
Totals. 0 0 5 72 57 9

The officials of the meet were:
Referee—Mr. J. C. Shengle.
Field Judges—Dr. J. C. McCracken, Mr. G. Bradshaw, Mr. J. B. Sawyer and Mr. A. S. F. Chur.
Track Judges—Mr. R. A. Leake, Lieut. H. B. Ollerdesen, Mr. J. C. Carney and Mr. R. B. Nichols.
Timers—Mr. J. V. Jensen, Mr. R. W. Mooney and Mr. Bristol.
Clerks of the Course—Dr. C. R. Siler and Mr. A. R. Hagar.
Starter—Mr. H. D. Rodger.
Scorers—Mr. H. T. Woo, Mr. O. T. Taha, Mr. T. K. Koo and Mr. K. Z. Koo.
Announcers—Mr. K. H. Yang and Mr. K. K. Young.
Ushers—Mr. T. Y. Zi and Mr. H. T. Zung.
Field Marshalls—The 3rd and 5th Troops, Boy Scouts.

PORTER DEFEATS SMYTH IN SPECIAL CUE MATCH

Former Billiard Champion Wins From Present Title Holder At The Shanghai Club

Playing a brilliant game, and consistently so, Mr. C. W. Porter, former champion, won the specially arranged billiard match at the Shanghai Club last night, defeating Mr. H. S. Smyth, present Amateur Billiard Association title holder 1,000-740.

The match throughout, as Captain Barrett declared in presenting the cups, was one of the best seen in Shanghai and held the attention of the large attendance of spectators riveted to the table from start to finish.

Mr. Porter was consistently to the fore, but the play was close until the latter stages and even then, when the winner had a comfortable lead of a couple of hundred, interest did not lag. The first session closed with the score 500-462. Taking up his unfinished run after dinner, Mr. Porter registered the high break of the game—55. Later he made a break of 31. Mr. Smyth's high break was 71, made in the first session. The winner's play at times approached wizardry and his long follow shots, draws, masse and round the table shots shook the spectators into applause time and again. Mr. Smyth also played brilliantly at times but had less kept down his chances of heavy breaks in the latter part of the contest. Mr. Porter started his last

century with his opponent at 676 and ran out in nine innings—only one a blank—his highest breaks in these being 31, 19, 13 and 16. The winner's average for the match works out at slightly better than 11.3.

Following the match Captain Barrett presented two silver cups to the players on behalf of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Association, under whose auspices the game took place, congratulating the men on their play and thanking the Shanghai Club for the use of the Club lobby and the excellent accommodations provided.

The proceeds of the match are for the benefit of the Red Cross Funds, a comfortable sum being realised.

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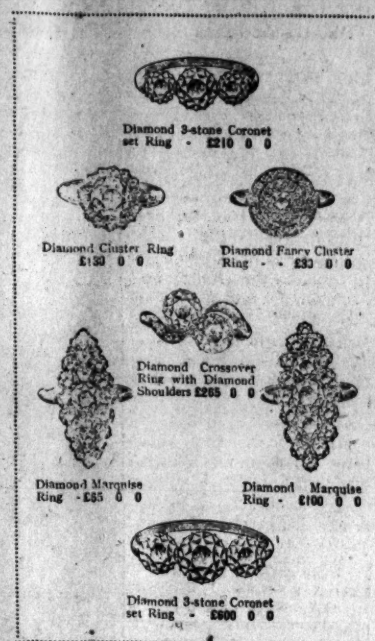
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Simple Ceremony Marks Passing Of Volunteers

(Continued from Page 1)

thorne, E. Bertie, H. T. Bradley, H. W. Marble and E. A. Larsen.

Mih Ho Loong Company Number One—Messrs. H. W. P. McMeekin, C. W. Jensen, T. B. Bertenshaw, A. B. Puddicombe, J. L. Eeg, G. O. Jackson and R. S. Haskell.

Deluge Company Number Four—Messrs. J. W. Stavers, W. J. Smith, H. P. B. Jones, F. H. Merrill, J. J. Evans, A. Brodie, A. J. Grant, T. R. Bannister and A. W. Stubbs.

Victoria Company Number Seven—Messrs. W. S. Clay, N. P. Thompson, G. C. Ross, S. H. Peet and A. H. P. Koe.

Advertisements for supervising firemen of experience were yesterday sent to local papers and to newspapers in other cities by the Municipal Council. The men are to receive Taels 125 monthly and quarters. Appointments will be made on three months probation merging in a three years' agreement if services are satisfactory. The advertisements set at rest rumors to the effect that the Council had men ready to step into the department when the volunteers withdrew.

The elimination of the volunteers will allow a change in system of daily drills. The new system will be started today. Fire department officials refuse to comment on the reorganization program. It is known that a foreigner will be in charge of each station and will be quartered there. More machines will "stand by" on fires.

Apparatus leaving the station will be fully manned for both day and night alarms. There will not be many changes in Chinese personnel of the Companies except those necessitated by assignment of picked men to the Flying Squadron.

The new department includes five foreigners, Chief Officer M. W. Pett, Departmental Assistant H. Upton, Departmental Engineer F. M. Howard, Clerical Assistant P. M. Hunting and Fireman R. O. Jackson. Retiring volunteers who received awards at the final review yesterday afternoon were:

Three Years Bars For Long Service Medals

Fireman H. J. Blatchford, No. 2 Company.

Fireman L. H. Turner, No. 2 Company.

Fireman A. R. Moore, No. 2 Company.

Council's 5 Years Long Service Medals

Foreman H. W. P. McMeekin, No. 1 Company.

Foreman E. S. Thellefsen, No. 2 Company.

Foreman P. C. Mansfield, No. 2 Company.

Fireman F. C. Flack, No. 2 Company.

Foreman J. W. Stavers, No. 4 Company.

Foreman W. S. Clay, No. 7 Company.

Awarded Cops For 1918

Fireman P. Ayres, No. 1 Company.

1st Asst. A. F. T. Holland, No. 2 Company.

Fireman J. J. Evans, No. 4 Company.

Fireman S. H. Peek, No. 7 Company.

The speech delivered by Mr. Pearce prior to the distribution of the awards follows:

"Volunteer firemen: We have asked you to parade this evening in order that we might personally thank you for your past services to the community and bid you farewell on the severance of your connection with the Fire Brigade.

"The Volunteer Brigade has a record of more than fifty years, of which its members, past and present, have every reason to be proud, and a record of which the Council and the community are likewise proud; it is therefore with all the more regret that we now bid you farewell. As an old fireman and foreman of the Mih Ho Loong Hook and Ladder Company, I feel the passing of the Volunteer Brigade very acutely but I recognize, and we must all recognize, that sentiment in the old order of things must give way to present day conditions and the march of time.

Recalls Earlier Days

"The evolution that has taken place in fire fighting in the last twenty years and particularly during the last few is very marked. In the years 1886 to 1894 when I was in the Brigade with Mr. Macray, also a former foreman of the Mih Ho Loongs and now a member of your Watch Committee, we had to run the hose reels and ladder trucks by poles, the reels were first drawn by ponies in 1890, if I remember correctly, and it was only in 1908, that we had our first motor. Since that time the change has been rapid and we have, I believe, today the most up to date motor equipment that is available for fire fighting.

"Shanghai has grown very quickly of recent years, many new buildings of huge size and height have been erected, many more are contemplated and buildings which until a few years ago we regarded as large buildings are fast being dwarfed. With the growth of the city and these changed conditions, fire prevention and fire fighting, which have always been of great importance, have become still more so; indeed, it may be said that fire protection is now a very exact science and profession and without in anyway detracting from the very valuable services that you and past members of the Brigades have so unselfishly rendered to the community, we have had to realize, and I think you must also realize, that 'tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis' and that to meet present more exacting requirements and those of the near future, we must rely more fully on a paid fire staff whose whole time can be devoted not only to the extinction of fires but to their prevention.

Sees Change In Conditions

"I take this opportunity of emphasizing that, with us there was only one issue in connection with the alteration of the status of the Brigade and that was simply this, had or had not the time arrived when the community should rely much more largely on a professional fire brigade staff, in view of the very changed conditions in Shanghai to which I have briefly referred.

"We fully recognize the value of volunteer service and there were reasons which in our opinion rendered it of importance that such service should be retained, if retention was possible. We accordingly invited your suggestions and it was with great regret that we had to make up our minds without them, and it is with still deeper regret that we accept your decision not to support our proposal to provide for a volunteer section in the Hongkew Station.

"With these few remarks, volunteer members, the Council takes leave of you as active members of the Brigade and warmly thanks you for your services, but we hope that you will give us the pleasure of your company at a dinner to be given to you later towards the end of next month."

Vocal Recital By Mr. And Mrs. Zalsman

At their recital in the Masonic Hall last night Mr. and Mrs. Zalsman gave a wide selection of French songs, and one or two by Netherlands, Russian, Scandinavian and Italian composers. Mr. Zalsman is master of vocal effects. The excessive resonance of the room defied all efforts at clearness and there were no printed words of the numerous songs. A composer introduced with two fine songs is Delage Prat.

Mrs. Zalsman adds to a voice of power and range an easy and charming style. An infectious animation was reached in Mousorgski's "Hopak" and "Les files de Cadix," by Pierne, Debussy's "Mandoline" was charmingly sung. The singers were associated in two duets. The first, "The song of songs," by Bossi being a fine example of the modern Italian school. The songs given as representing British music will be discussed in "Musical Matters."

Mr. R. C. Young accompanied throughout. To him is due in no small measure the success of the program. His share was gracefully conceded by the singers who lead him on to receive the appreciative recalls of the audience.

Brooklyn Band To Play

The Municipal Gazette announces that by the courtesy of Commander Estes, the band of the U.S.S. Brooklyn will give a concert in the Public Gardens Saturday afternoon, the program starting at 5 o'clock.

PLAN TO ENTERTAIN 700 AT DANCE FOR SAILORS

Affair Tomorrow Evening At Town Hall Will Be For Officers And Men

Plans are being made to entertain 700 navy men at the dance to be given at Town Hall tomorrow evening. All officers and men of Allied ships in the harbor have been invited and the affair will also be a farewell to the crew of the U.S.S. Brooklyn.

Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, Lady Fraser, wife of the British Consul-General; Madame de Rossi, wife of the Consul General for Italy; Mrs. Thomas B. Kearney, wife of the Captain of the U.S.S. Brooklyn; Mrs. L. S. Sharpley, wife of the Captain of the U.S.S. Wilmington, and Mrs. W. H. Lunt have consented to act as chief hostesses.

Over 1,000 sandwiches, 100 loaves of cake and many pounds of candy have been promised by Shanghai ladies; the British-American Tobacco Company has donated 10,000 cigarettes, the Aquarius Company will supply the soft drinks and the Navy Y.M.C.A., which has charge of the arrangements, is to supply 500 cups of coffee and 200 cups of tea.

The dance will start at 5:30 with the Municipal band. The Brooklyn band will play from seven until nine o'clock.

Municipal Staff Changes

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ended April 26:

Police Force.—Probationary Warden R. Marusich is dismissed the Force from April 22.

Electricity Department.—Long leave is granted to Mr. J. F. Caie, Accountant, and Mr. S. T. Clarke, 2nd Foreman Mechanic, from May 9.

Mr. S. T. Russell is appointed temporarily as Boiler Erector, from April 1.

Educational Department.—The appointment of Mr. J. G. Moore, Assistant Master in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, is confirmed under an agreement terminable at three months' notice from May 29, 1918.

Mr. C. N. de Trafford is appointed temporarily as Assistant Master in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, from April 24.

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GEN. MAURICE TELLS OF FOCH'S STRATEGY

Believes Allied Commander Acted Wisely In Granting The Armistice

REVIEWS THE WAR'S END

Three Blows And A Great Kick, He Says, Was The Commander's Plan

New York, March 14.—Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, Director of Military Operations on the British General Staff from 1915 to 1918, told an audience that filled Carnegie Hall last night the story of Marshall Foch's strategy, which stopped the Germans at the Marne and then wore them down until they crumbled last Fall before the great onslaught all along the Allied line.

General Maurice held the complete attention of his audience of some 3,000 men and women, and although he did not raise his voice above a calm, matter-of-fact tone, yet there was not a person in the great hall who failed to bear him.

After describing conditions on the Western front, the last victorious German offensive just a year ago to the final downfall of German arms on Nov. 11, the British strategist dwelt a few moments on the question as to whether Foch had done wisely in accepting the German capitulation when he did. General Maurice's conclusions on this point were that the Allied Commander in Chief acted as he did for the best. The troops comprising the French, English, Belgian and American front lines, said the General, were ready and eager to go on. But consideration of the destruction to lines of communication, carried out with Teutonic attention to detail, as well as the thought of the thousands of lives that would be sacrificed, led Marshall Foch, and in this his Generals agreed with him, to grant the Germans terms even though the Germans were on the run.

General Maurice said that if the armistice hadn't come when it did there was to be another great offensive to the south on the Lorraine front immediately. In this offensive, he declared, it was planned to place the largest share of the responsibility on the men under command of General Pershing.

Introduced By O'Ryan
General John F. O'Ryan, whose 27th Division was with the British,

introduced General Maurice to the audience.

General O'Ryan told of the spirit of harmony that prevailed between the British and American troops.

"I responded to the opportunity to come here this evening because as Commanding General of the 27th Division," said General O'Ryan, "I was my lot upon arrival in France to be shunted north to Flanders to serve with the British. In performance of our duties there we met the officers and men of the British Army, and let me say that that relation gave us the highest regard for the comradeship and virtues of the men from England.

"Reflect what was happening when we arrived. Ten American Divisions had been rushed to Flanders to stop the Hun advance last Spring. Then came the order taking away all but two divisions. We shall always feel honored by the request the British High Command made to the effect that if only two American divisions could be left it was requested that the two best-prepared for hard fighting remain, the 30th and the 27th.

"It had been almost a shock to us from New York, being composed, as we were, of men of Irish, French and German as well as American parentage, to learn that we were to serve with the French. We found, however, that the British were straightforward and honorable in all their dealings with us; modest of diffidence in all that concerned themselves and their achievements; generous to us; brave in action, determined in adversity and chivalrous in victory."

Explains Germany's Defeat

In beginning his lecture, General Maurice said that he intended, if possible, to explain the cause which changed the tide of defeat into the flood of victory in the last four months of the war. He used maps, some of them copies of those used on the battlefields by the different Allied commanders, to illustrate each point he made in the description of the fighting.

"On July 14, 1918," he said, "we find the Germans at the furthest place in their advance against our lines. Three or four great bulges, or salients, as soldiers call them, had been made by various advances carried out by the Kaiser's troops. The largest of these salients was made on March 21, 1918, when forty-two German divisions flung themselves against fourteen divisions of the British Army. That army was for a time overwhelmed and driven almost to the gates of Amiens.

"This offensive, victorious as it was for the Germans, was not without gain for our side. It led, first of all, to unity of command, and made Marshall Foch the leader of all the Allied forces. In the second place, it

brought forth a strong appeal that met with a prompt and generous response from your country, so that thereafter 300,000 Americans landed in Europe every month.

"This blow was followed by another, which forced the British back to the channel. Then the Germans turned on the French and rushed through to Chateau-Thierry, only forty miles from Paris. Then, after a weaker attack on the French, delivered in an effort to widen the salient, the Germans rested till the middle of June in order to prepare themselves for a final drive that was to bring a great victory to German arms, and, in their view, to end the war.

"They proposed to drive direct on Paris. To do this they first had to get the railroads through Rheims in order to have facilities for supplying their armies. Simultaneously with the attack on Rheims it was planned that they should cross the Marne and get a broad front to operate against Foch. Even that plan was not big enough for Ludendorff, for he also proposed another attack from the north of Amiens which was to open a road on the French capital from that direction."

Foch Illustrates His Plan

Here General Maurice digressed to tell an anecdote about Marshall Foch which explained the French leader's strategy. He said that a certain English statesman was at French general headquarters one day while the whole world was worrying about the expected German offensive. The Britisher asked the Frenchman what plans he had for stopping it. General Maurice explained that while Marshall Foch was noted for his reserve, especially where his military plans were concerned, yet the Commander-in-Chief had all the faculty of his nation of gestures. His answer to the English statesman consisted in four striking gestures, and General Maurice illustrated them himself. They were a punch straight from the shoulder with the left arm, another from the right, yet another from the left, and the series followed by a tremendous kick.

"That was what Foch did," said General Maurice, "and his subsequent tactics follow that analogy better than anything I can explain. He meant by the punches, the blows, telling, but not vital by which he wore the Germans down; and the great kick was the push, in the Fall, before the force of which the Teutonic resistance was finally crushed. If you can remember this, you can remember Foch's strategy, three blows and a great kick."

"On July 15, the last German offensive started on schedule for Rheims. It fell upon Gouraud's army in an effort to get control of rail communications. The French General withdrew his troops, leaving the deserted trenches full of gas, and as the German columns advanced against his

reserve positions, shelled them with heavy artillery until the formations became a mob. In this battle, Gouraud held the enemy and laid the foundations for future victory.

"Two other attacks in the meanwhile got across the River Marne, and it fell to the Americans to stop that drive. I need not tell an American audience about Chateau-Thierry or Belleau Wood, but it was an American frontal attack on July 17 that drove the Germans back and prepared the way for the final attack which stopped the offensive."

From here General Maurice took up the other phases of the strategy of Foch. He described how the French General, Mangin, followed the success of Chateau-Thierry by an attack to the north, an attack where massed tanks took the place of artillery preparation. In this attack Mangin at one jump got to the very gates of Soissons, where his guns broke up the rail communications that supplied the German armies in that section. Mangin's attack forced Ludendorff back across the Marne, and a few days later he was compelled to get back from the positions he took up behind the Ourcq River. A British attack then forced the Germans still further back to the River Vesle.

General Maurice noted that the first American drive went over the same ground as the first victorious British drive did back in 1914, from Chateau-Thierry to the Vesle.

Here, as the Germans before the American and French sector seemed to be stiffening, Marshall Foch, as General Maurice said, "passed the ball to Sir Douglas Haig, and the British began their work, beginning the series of pushes on August 10 that on September 29 broke the Hindenburg Line.

Praise For The 107th Infantry

General Maurice at this point gave high praise to the 27th Division, and especially to the 107th Infantry. He said that to New Yorkers, the village of St. Vendhulle should be as famous as Chateau-Thierry, for it was here that the 27th broke the line, and it was here that for a whole day, the 107th Infantry, in the face of artillery bombardment, massed attacks, and machine-gun fire, held on, covering the flank of the entire division, because the nature of the terrain did not permit the British division which should have had the job under ordinary circumstances to act. The 107th in the engagement, according to General Maurice, lost 55 percent of its men killed or wounded.

"In 1917," General Maurice continued, "the Germans had carried on the same retreat they did in 1918, going back over the same ground. They lost then 20,000 men and 200 guns in three months. In 1918 we took 72,000 prisoners and 640 guns. It took the Germans just one month to get back behind the Hindenburg Line."

New Brevities

The twenty-first annual general meeting of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the company's offices, 10 Canton Road, on Friday, May 16, at 4 p.m.

The Municipal offices will be closed to public business on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, race days.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd., will be held at 6 Yuenningyuen Road, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

For stealing a raincoat valued at \$25 and attempting to bribe Detective-Inspector Burnside by offering him \$46, a Chinese employee of Messrs. Macbeth, Pawsey and Co. was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday.

The exchange banks which are members of the Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, on account of the Spring race meeting.

Lt.-Col. Robert L. Dickinson, of the Surgeon General Department, U.S. Army, addressed the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee at the Church House last evening.

Mr. C. A. Lemon, who recently returned to Shanghai after some three

years' residence in Wethersfield, joined the firm of Messrs. Andrews and George today. Mr. Lemon will sign per procuration.

Eleven deaths from influenza occurred among the Chinese residents of the Settlement last week, according to the Health Officer's weekly report in the Municipal Gazette. Two Chinese died of cerebrospinal fever.

Kaykas Mercury & Vostochnoe Ltd.

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FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Vola, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risk covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

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Do you believe

that low rent and small expenses help to make prices on goods lower?

Do you realize

that goods which are bought now can be sold for one-third less than what they were sold for, 6 months ago?

Then here we are

Are they not real bargains!

Installed handkerchiefs, everywhere else selling for over \$2.00 a doz., at 25 cts. a box of 3.

Ladies' fine gauze combined corset covers with a divided skirt, the most practicable underwear for hot climates and the stylish narrow skirts, at \$1.25 for this week only.

White silk stockings at \$1.50 Etc., etc.

I. CANTOROVICH
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HIRE CARS

\$300 Per Hour \$300

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89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

AT THE APOLLO -:- Tonight, May 2nd, 3rd and 4th

SCREEN CLASSICS, INC. PRESENTS

RITA JOLIVET

IN A SEVEN PART SPECIAL PRODUCTION DE LUXE

"LEST WE FORGET!"

THE INTERNATIONAL STAR AND SURVIVOR OF THE LUSITANIA IN A

£250,000 PRODUCTION WITH A CAST OF 3,000 PEOPLE

Immortalising the sinking of the Lusitania and Chas. Forman's last words—WHY FEAR DEATH? IT IS LIFE'S MOST BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE

Something about the picture

This magnificent production gives in immortal form America's reason for making war upon the Hun. It shows graphically the sinking of that great ship, the Lusitania, resulting in a wholesale slaughter of the innocents. The presence of Charles Forman on that ill-fated journey has now become a matter of history. By his side was Rita Jolivet, who has given to the world not only his last immortal words, but also the present mighty photodrama of which she is the star. About the sinking of the Lusitania has been woven a noble story, showing conditions of the period both in America and in war-torn Europe, and an exquisite romance gives a tender human note to this great spectacle, the most powerful photographic document of the war.

Unanimously Indorsed by New York Newspapers

New York Herald

One of the most impressive and elaborate photoplays seen in New York this season. The action and arrangement are particularly excellent, and the title is really significant, as no motion picture drama yet present reminds spectators more clearly of some of the reasons why this nation is at war.

New York Evening World

Affords onlooker more excitement in ten minutes than the

average film thrills does in an hour. Holds interest from start to finish. Replete with stirring incidents. Jolivet admirable as heroine.

New York Evening Mail

Battles are splendid imitations of real battle. Photoplay splendidly acted throughout. Miss Jolivet carrying off honors.

New York Telegraph

Jolivet's acting is as full of vivacity and power as her perfor-

mances in the theatre. Stickingly dramatic, realistic and forceful.

New York Call

Logical and sane. Dignified, unbiased, indictment of German militarism.

New York Commercial

Calculated to give lovers of military pictures all the thrills they require. Jolivet most capable actress that could be chosen for part of heroine. Equal to any that have been shown.

WHAT HER EYES HAVE SEEN—YOUR EYES SHALL SEE

We shall also screen—PATHÉ'S AMERICAN 'GAZETTE' "THE ENTRY INTO METZ"

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL



RITA JOLIVET in "LEST WE FORGET"

A MIGHTY PRESENTATION OF THE CAUSES THAT LED AMERICA INTO THE GREAT WAR



RITA JOLIVET in "LEST WE FORGET"



RITA JOLIVET in "LEST WE FORGET"

COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN ITS FINAL FORM

(Continued from Page 1)

an international character which the parties thereto submit to it.

The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE XV.

If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council.

Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary-general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute communicate to the secretary-general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case, all the relevant facts and papers. The Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute and if such efforts are successful a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council, either unanimously or by a majority vote, shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the Assembly.

The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly all the provisions of this Article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly is concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other members of the League, exclusive in each case of the representative of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE XVI.

Should any member of the League resort to war, in disregard of its covenants under Articles XII, XIII, or XIV, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade and financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their na-

tions and the nationals of the Covenant breaking state and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the Covenant of the League.

The members of the League agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the Covenant breaking state and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the Covenant of the League.

Any member of the League which has violated any Covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE XVII.

In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member of the League or between states not members of the League they shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute upon such conditions as the Council may deem just.

If such invitation is accepted the provisions of Articles XII to XVI inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute and shall resort to war against a member of the League the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Every convention or international engagement entered into henceforward by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it.

No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE XIX.

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE XX.

The members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case a member of the League shall, before becoming a member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with

the terms of this Covenant it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE XXI.

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to effect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE XXII.

To those colonies and territories which, as a consequence of the late war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous condition of the modern world there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations, who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility and who are willing to accept it and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandates on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic condition and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone; the wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion; subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate the mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not pre-

viously agreed upon by the members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League: (A) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for the purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations; (B) undertake to secure just treatment of native inhabitants of territories under their control; (C) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; (D) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest; (E) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League; in this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be in mind, and will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of diseases.

ARTICLE XXIV.

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions, but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council, and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the secretariat the expense of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

ARTICLE XXV.

The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having for their purpose the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly.

Such amendment shall not bind any member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the League.

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ANNEX TO THE COVENANT (1) Original Members Of The League Of Nations:

Signatories of the Treaty of Peace: United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, South Wales (?), India, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay.

States Invited To Accede To The Covenant:

Argentina, Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

(2) First Secretary-General Of The League Of Nations:

(? A blank annex to be filled up by the plenary meeting of the League.—Ed.)

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.—Mr. P. A. Watson, appointed second officer of the Yenching; second engineer of the Tungwah, Mr. C. Timbrell, transferred to the Kwangshai.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.—From sick leave, Mr. W. Hendon, to second officer of the Loongwo; second officer of the Loongwo, Mr. W. J. Lawrence, on reserve; Mr. Bullen, appointed second officer of the Tuckwo; supernumerary chief officer of the Tuckwo, Mr. J. Gray, to chief officer; chief officer of the Tuckwo, Mr. R. Pote-Hunt, signed off.

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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrup, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place." WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use." S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it." R. E. BELLINGER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." NATHANIEL K. KIRK, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

K.

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section) THE CHINA PRESS 報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1919

IT IS WORTH YOUR WHILE TO WRITE US about your requirements for ALL CLASSES OF BRITISH MADE GOODS.

Some Specialities:

Table Cutlery, Razors, Locks of all kinds, Buttons, Electric Light and Gas Fittings, Edge Tools, Hammers, Machine Tools, Springs, Grinding Machines.

Write THE EXPORT DISTRIBUTOR, Monument House, London, E.C. 3. Special terms for trial orders and samples.

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

52ND MEETING

Saturday, 3rd May, 1919, 1st Saddling Bell at 1:30 p.m. Sharp.

ENTRANCE TICKETS:—\$1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS:—12.25 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m.

TIFFINS & REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By Order, Y. S. DAY, Secretary.

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that the fifth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 27, North Bridge Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors, and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 12th to Wednesday, the 14th May, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, CHINA REALTY CO., LTD., Secretaries and General Managers.

Customs Notification

No. 914.

CUSTOMS HOLIDAYS: SPRING RACES:

On each day of the Races, i.e., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th and 7th of May, the Customs House will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at noon.

L. A. LYALL,

Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS HOUSE, Shanghai, 30th April, 1919.

CODE BOOKS

JUST ARRIVED

Bentleys Phrase Code\$25.00
Western Union Code 3.00
A. B. C. 5th Edition Code. . 25.00

Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller, 111, Szechuen Road.

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that we have granted General Power of Attorney to Mr. C. A. Lemon, who will sign our company per procura as and from this date.

ANDREWS & GEORGE, Alfred Black, General Manager, Shanghai, 1st May, 1919.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 10

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1919
5th, 6th and 7th May.

A LIMITED number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 3rd May, at a cost of \$10 each.

Applications for Grand Stand Tickets must be accompanied by cash.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Admission Badges for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Enclosure only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

Price, \$6 each for Gentlemen \$3 each for Ladies

Single Day Badges are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, \$3 each for Gentlemen \$2 each for Ladies

Badges for the "Off" Day are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, \$1 each

All Admission Badges and Tickets must be worn visibly.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets, for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on the Race Days.

Price, Tiffin Tickets, \$2 each Tea Tickets, \$0.50 each

The Tiffin interval will be after the third Race each day.

The Races will Commence Promptly at 11.30 a.m. each day.

By order of the Stewards, A. W. OLSEN, Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

22286

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th and 7th May, on account of Spring Race Meeting.

22286

SHAW-WALKER STEEL FILES

with the

IDEAL INDEX

is the only easy way to file letters and documents. See this system before purchasing

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Underwood Typewriter Department

44A-B Kiangse Road Central 3805

22292

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-first Annual General Meeting of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Offices, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 16th day of May, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd day of May, 1919, to the 16th day of May, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. K. TWEED, Secretary.

Shanghai, 30th April, 1919.

22268

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. N. B. Ramsay having this day, by mutual consent, severed his connection with us, his power to sign on behalf of the Company is hereby withdrawn.

Chinese-American Company, (sgd)

B. ATWOOD ROBINSON, President.

Shanghai, May 1st, 1919.

22243

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER

leaving the service soon, desires position in China. Has experience in office work and a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

22204

LOST

Lost, B/L No. 1 for 112 pkgs. Ore Stone, ex "Hsin Peking" from Ningpo, Voy. 1856, imported on Mar. 24th, 1918. Delivery has been taken of 30 pkgs., and the public are hereby warned not to negotiate the B/L, as it has been cancelled, and application is being made to have duplicate issued.

HSINLI & CO.

22237

NOTICE

Sin Wan Pao Company

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, 19 Hankow Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, May 1st, 1919, at 5 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. O. BOJESSEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

22134

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER

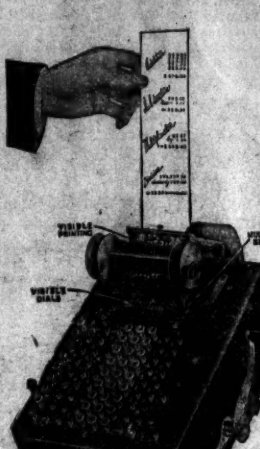
expecting to be discharged in July desires to correspond with business houses or manufacturers desiring representation in America, or would consider

POSITION IN ORIENT.

experienced in hardware and mechanical lines and marine engineering. Was head of own wholesale jobbing house prior to enlistment: Age, 28. Address Box 52, THE CHINA PRESS.

22253

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

BARRETT (PORTABLE) COMPUTING-LISTING MACHINE

Here is a machine that will ADD and LIST equal to all other machines and is also equipped with a CALCULATING device. It has a capacity of TWELVE figures and is fitted with complete keyboard. Undoubtedly the best all-round machine on the market for general office use.
Illustrated booklet on request
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Phone 4778. 22 Nankiang Road, Shanghai. Cable Add. "Machbar."

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration
Notification No. 287
Payment of Fares and Freight, Etc.
The public is hereby informed that under instructions of the Ministry of Communications, commencing from 25th April, 1919, payments of passenger fares, goods, freight, and all other receipts will be accepted only in cash or banknotes of full face value on this railway.
(Sgd.) S. C. SHU, Managing-Director.
Tientsin, 15th April, 1919.

SHANGHAI TAVERN
14 Astor Road
Inaugural Tiffin
TODAY, MAY 1st
1. Hors d'Oeuvres
2. Clam Chowder Soup
3. Cold Lobster, Mayonnaise Sauce
4. Poularde, with Spaghetti Financiere
5. Chateaubriand des Allies
Green Peas au Beurre
New Potatoes rissole
6. Cold Meat Assorted, Mixed Salad
7. Small Cakes (varies)
8. Cheese
9. Fruit
10. Coffee
11. Tea

HOUSES TO LET
WE have several houses to let, rentals from Tls. 55 to Tls. 125 per month. For particulars, apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Nanking and Kiangse Roads.
22285
TO LET, from the end of May, attractively furnished detached house in the French Concession. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.
22257
HOUSES TO LET
32 Markham Road, six rooms newly repaired; near Carter and Sinza Trams. Apply 24 Rue Chapsal.
22282 M. 2
113 Avenue Road, six roomed house with closed in verandahs. Tennis court and stable. Tls. 90 per month. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road. Telephone East 24.
22288 M. 3
Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

APARTMENTS
WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.
Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.
TO LET,
Well-furnished rooms, bathrooms and verandah attached, hot and cold water. Kitchen under personal supervision.
70 and 72 Bubbling Well Road.
22207
Oriental House
81 Boone Road
One front and one back room, with bath attached, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Telephone, North 1102.
22213
TO LET, immediate occupation, flat, 172 North Szechuen Road. Rent exceedingly reasonable. Call or phone J. B. Taylor, North 2018.
22258
TO LET, four or five rooms, a bathroom, a kitchen, and wide verandahs. Apply to 41 Range Road.
22270
BRITISH lady would like to hear of another willing to share flat, vicinity Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.
22209 M. 1
TO LET, a flat in Western district, furnished or unfurnished, or single room. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.
22203 M. 1
TO LET: a lady living in the Central district has two well-furnished bedrooms, with bathrooms attached. Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.
22310 M. 1
TO LET, one large furnished front room, with bathroom attached. Also one small room. Hot and cold water and all conveniences. Apply to 23 North Szechuen Road. Phone No. North 2554.
22269 M. 2
ROOM and BOARD 6 Wayside Road, Madame Antoinette.
22185 M. 3
TO LET with board, large newly furnished flats, and single rooms with private bathrooms attached. All modern conveniences, tennis court, garage, stabling and telephone. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.
SITUATIONS WANTED
POSITION WANTED by a young Pole, speaks English, Russian, very well, also little French. Willing to start on small salary and make himself generally useful. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.
22222 M. 2
YOUNG MAN, efficient stenographer, seeks position; can assist in bookkeeping and general office work. Willing start moderate salary. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.
22311 M. 1
PRIVATE office work undertaken at home by competent and efficient lady stenographer. Speaks Russian, French and Italian. Apply to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.
22281
HOUSES WANTED
FURNISHED house wanted in Western district. Apply to Major Bidwell, Astor House.
22317 M. 1
Unfurnished house, in Hongkew district preferred. Advertiser willing to sign three years' lease for suitable house if properly done up. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
22198 M. 2
SITUATION VACANT
WANTED, reliable Chinese, thoroughly acquainted with local markets, to be engaged as salesman or comprador with an old-established firm in the export and import business. Must speak English fluently. Reply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.
22247 M. 3
WANTED stenographer, American preferred, experience not absolutely necessary, to take dictation and type. Reply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.
22247 M. 3
WANTED, General Office Assistant for large local Hong, British or American nationality. Good prospects. State experience if any, also salary required. Apply Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.
22246 M. 3
PORTUGUESE wanted for position of assistant bookkeeper, in large local concern. Must be quick and accurate at figures and have good handwriting. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS.
22283 M. 2
OFFICES WANTED
OFFICE WANTED, two or three rooms. Apply Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building.
22245 M. 3
OFFICES, ETC., TO LET
OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises of J. H. Hammond, 31 Szechuen Road.
22256
LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.
22284
OFFICES to let, Nanking Road, eight rooms and hall. Rent Tls. 80 per month. Apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.
22234 M. 1
Exchange and Mart
FOR SALE, two ship's chronometers; one of them new, two nautical sextants, and one typhoon barometer. Will sell the lot, or separately. Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.
22246 M. 2
FOR SALE: One Haines six-cylinder 7-passenger touring car, in perfect running order and excellent condition. Price Tls. 1,500. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.
22252 M. 7
FOR SALE: One 4-seater touring car, Studebaker, latest model, in use only two months. Owner leaving for home. Please apply to Mme. Ackermann, No. 13 Boulevard Edouard VII.
22249 M. 1
FOR SALE: One Renault Limousine, four-cylinder, in perfect running order. Owner leaving for home. Please apply to Mme. Ackermann, No. 13 Boulevard Edouard VII.
22249 M. 3
FOR SALE, a large foreign house in splendid condition with beautiful walled compound, in south Soochow. Price \$8000 Mex. Apply to F. H. Throop, Soochow.
22279
FOR SALE: "Cadillac" electric vacuum cleaner, 200 volts. In very good working order. Complete for immediate use. Tls. 60 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.
22280 M. 4
FOR SALE, four thoroughbred Japanese pups, small breed, three females, Tls. 15 each; one male, Tls. 25. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.
22284

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 30, 1919.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate. @ 5/0=Ts. 4.00
 @ exch. 73.6=Mex. 25.43
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate. @ 117=Ts. 85.47
 @ 73.6=Mex. 2116.13
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.25
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Ts. 264
 Copper Cash: 73.25 per tael 1845
 Native Interest: Ts. .07
Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver: 481d.
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 28.40
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T.
 Nominal G. \$4.67

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 5/0
 Demand 5/0
 India: T.T. 332 1/2
 Demand 332 1/2
 Paris: T.T. 700
 Demand 700
 New York: T.T. 116 1/2
 Demand 116 1/2
 Hongkong: T.T. 68 1/2
 Demand 68 1/2
 Japan: T.T. 43 1/2
 Demand 43 1/2
 Batavia: T.T. 28 1/2
 Demand 28 1/2
 Singapore: T.T. 47
 Demand 47

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 5/1
 4 m/s. Cds. 5/2
 6 m/s. Cds. 5/2 1/2
 12 m/s. Cds. 5/2 1/2
 New York: Demand 116 1/2
 4 m/s. Cds. 116 1/2
 6 m/s. Cds. 116 1/2
 12 m/s. Cds. 116 1/2
 Hongkong: Demand 68 1/2
 4 m/s. Cds. 68 1/2
 6 m/s. Cds. 68 1/2
 12 m/s. Cds. 68 1/2
 Japan: Demand 43 1/2
 4 m/s. Cds. 43 1/2
 6 m/s. Cds. 43 1/2
 12 m/s. Cds. 43 1/2
 Batavia: Demand 28 1/2
 4 m/s. Cds. 28 1/2
 6 m/s. Cds. 28 1/2
 12 m/s. Cds. 28 1/2
 Singapore: Demand 47
 4 m/s. Cds. 47
 6 m/s. Cds. 47
 12 m/s. Cds. 47

Roules Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roules
 Nominal
 Roules 3,000 = Ts. 100
 Roules 100 = Mex. \$4.25

Customs House Exchange Rates For April

Hk. Ts. 376 @ 4/91 = \$1
 " 1 @ 645 = France 7.19
 " 0.83 @ 1091 = Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 46 = Yeh 2.42
 " 1 @ 15 = Rupees 3.99
 " 1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50
 " 1 @ = Roules —

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Shanghai, April 30, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Japanese Government Bonds
 Railway Purchase 5% Ts. 40.50 May
 Railway Purchase 5% Ts. 39.90 June
 Japan-China Spin. and Weav. Co. Ts. 20.00 June
Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange
 Exchange Ts. 21.90 May
 Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Ts. 22.00 June
Local Yarn:
 Water Moon 16's Ts. 178.00 May
 Water Moon 16's Ts. 167.50 June
 Wedding 16's Ts. 170.00 May
 For Standard Ts. 161.00 June

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, April 30, 1919.
Official
 Shanghai Lands Ts. 68.00
 Samagras Ts. 0.77
Unofficial
 Hongkong and Shanghai Banks \$50.00
 Shanghai Docks Ts. 130.00 July
 New Engineering Ts. 16.25 June
 Yangtzeport Cotton Ts. 12.00 June

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, April 30, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Unofficial
 S.M.C. 7% 1919 Debs. @ Ts. 95.00 cash

Hankow Market

Hankow, April 25, 1919.
Finance And Money Market
 No business was reported early in the week, but bills were offering freely, both Sterling, France and Yen, after the Easter holidays on the 22nd and 23rd. There was also some inter-bank T.T. business. T.T. Tails on Shanghai eased from 96.975 Chinese market, to 96.9 at which rate a fair amount of remittance was settled. Dollars advanced in sympathy with the Shanghai market, to 70.5 buyers, and 70.7 sellers, and closed firm. Interest: 9 percent. Changsha exchange: 28.
Imports
 Piece Goods. The market still remains good, with a strong demand especially for heavy Greys. Deliveries are also good.
 Yarn.—No change to report.
Exports
 During the week under review business improved, and considerable purchases of Sesamum Seed and Tallow were reported.
 Quite a little business was also done in Hides, which are a little steadier.

China Import And Export Lumber Pays 8 Percent And Ts. 25 Bonus

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the China Import and Export Lumber Ltd., was held at 8 Kiukiang Road, yesterday at 4 p.m.
 Mr. H. E. Arnold presided, and there were present Messrs. W. S. Jackson and C. W. Wrightson, directors; C. L. Seitz, general agent and manager; J. E. Gray, secretary, and shareholders representing 8,284 shares.
 At the appointed hour, a quorum being present, the chairman proposed Mr. J. E. Gray to act as secretary of the meeting and requested him to read the notice convening same.
 The notice having been read, the chairman said:
 "Gentlemen: The report and accounts for the financial year ended February 28, 1919, having been in your hands for some little time, I will, with your permission, take them as read.
 "In presenting to you the profit and loss account and balance sheet showing the results of the operations of the company during the past year, your directors have once more the pleasure of drawing your attention to the fact that the successful results shown constitute a record in the history of the company.
 "During the past year imports of foreign woods—principally Oregon pine, Japanese and Philippine woods—have been difficult and costly, and have been subject to abnormal conditions during the first nine months' working. In the Autumn tonnage became easier and fairly large importations were possible, but owing to the risks involved it was not considered in the interests of the company to increase imports to larger degree than was necessary to satisfy the immediate estimated requirements of the market.
 "Unfortunately, at this period other importers of lumber speculated rather heavily in imports on a weakening tonnage situation, with the result that in December excessively large quantities of Oregon pine and other woods arrived in China. The market about the middle of December was thrown into a panic in consequence of these heavy imports and market values dropped from 30 percent to 40 percent. Such a contingency had been foreseen by your board as being possible at the conclusion of the war and in our accounts as of February 28, 1918, owing to the inflated values for lumber then obtaining, we set aside, as you will remember, a sum of Ts. 500,000, in deduction from cost of lumber stock as provision against fluctuation in value.
 "Of this sum the company sacrificed about Ts. 250,000 in writing down stock values owing to the drop in selling rates in December and January. The balance of Ts. 250,000 is included in profit shown in the working account for last year, and has been allocated to investment and Stock Fluctuation Reserve. If in the coming year a further serious drop should occur in lumber values, the sum so set aside under Stock Fluctuation Reserve will serve as an ample offset.
 "The operations of the company during the past year were largely confined to development of native woods trade, from which a large part of our income was derived. Our sawmills at Foochow are operating successfully and prospects in this branch of our business are bright.
 "Stocks of lumber valued at Ts. 1,417,857.67 have been conservatively estimated. Native woods have been valued at cost and imported stocks have been taken at the prices currently quoted for shipments to China.
 "In looking over the details of the accounts you will observe that Land how stands in our books at a value of Ts. 848,232.06—an increase of Ts. 32,755.55, which is explained by the fact that we have during last year purchased property required for the company's increasing business interests at Nanking, Tsinanfu and Foochow. It is the aim of your board that wherever the company operates lumber yards, the land, if obtainable at reasonable terms, shall be purchased.
 "A bonus of 20 percent on their salaries for the year ended February 28, 1919, be paid to the members of the foreign staff of the company.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.
 That Mr. W. S. Jackson be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. E. Evenen, seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.
 That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Ts. 500.—Proposed by Mr. Chun Wen-ching, seconded by Mr. Wong Ping-dah.
 That a bonus of 20 percent on their salaries for the year ended February 28, 1919, be paid to the members of the foreign staff of the company.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson.

be purchased outright, rather than to rent property which usually requires extensive improvements, the benefit of which is eventually lost when the leases expire.
 "Buildings, General and Floating Equipment and Machinery and mill equipment show increased values covering the normal expansion of the company's business.
 "In investments the sum of Ts. 145,678.22 covers interests of the company in undertakings which are closely allied with our growing business in China.
 "The amount of Ts. 102,804.03 under the heading of Sundry Debtors is remarkably low considering the large overture of the business of the company and the wide credits given to Chinese buyers.
 "Under Liabilities is to be noted that capital has been increased by the issue of 787 new shares at par to our shareholders, making the total capital subscribed and paid up Ts. 478,700.00. Sundry Creditors, covering bills payable and advance payments on lumber contracts, etc., stand at a total of Ts. 441,082.91 as against Ts. 453,871.17 at the close of our accounts on February 28, 1918.
 "The Reserves of the company invested in our business as shown on the balance sheet now stand at the substantial sum of Ts. 1,950,000.00, or 4 1/2 times the amount of capital.
 "Our balance at credit of profit and loss account available for distribution is Ts. 231,660.30, which your directors recommend be appropriated as follows:
 Pay a dividend of 8 percent absorbing Ts. 38,296.00
 Bonus of Ts. 25 per share 119,675.00
 To War Funds 5,000.00
 And carry forward to new account balance of 58,689.30
 Total Ts. 231,660.30

"Your board trusts that the proposal to contribute Ts. 5,000 to war funds is one that will meet with your approval. It is proposed that the work done by the general manager and staff of the company during the past year, to whose efforts—especially in operating along conservative lines—the results shown are primarily due. They deserve our thanks and I trust that you will approve of the bonus to the staff which I intend to propose later on.
 "This, gentlemen, is all I have to say and I shall be pleased to answer any questions which any shareholder may desire to ask.
 No questions were asked and the following resolutions were then put to the meeting:
 That the report and accounts as presented be passed.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson.
 That the directors be authorised to pay a dividend for the year ended February 28, 1919, of Ts. 8 per share, and a bonus of Ts. 25 per share to the shareholders on the register at this date, and to contribute to war funds Ts. 5,000 carrying forward to new account the balance of Ts. 58,689.30.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.
 That Mr. W. S. Jackson be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. E. Evenen, seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.
 That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Ts. 500.—Proposed by Mr. Chun Wen-ching, seconded by Mr. Wong Ping-dah.
 That a bonus of 20 percent on their salaries for the year ended February 28, 1919, be paid to the members of the foreign staff of the company.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson.

pany's Penang agents are still in communication with the F.M.S. authorities, with a view to having the amount reduced, and we are prepared to go to any length to obtain a substantial reduction.
 "The reports of the agents regarding estate matters are very satisfactory, and we have again to record our appreciation of the good work done by our manager, Mr. Daly, the Penang agents and secretaries and general managers.
 "A forward sale of 1 ton of smoked sheet delivery monthly at Singapore during January to July this year, at 83 cents per lb. has been made.
 "This, gentlemen, is all I have to say but should you wish to ask any questions I shall be pleased to answer same to the best of my ability.
 No questions being asked the following resolutions were proposed and passed:
 That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1918, as presented and the disposal of the balance at credit of profit and loss account as recommended be adopted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. G. H. Potts and seconded by Mr. C. J. L. Stewart.
 That Mr. E. S. Kadoorie be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Hugo Reiss and seconded by Mr. F. Yearley.
 That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company at an annual fee of Ts. 300 for auditing the books of the company at Penang and Shanghai.—Proposed by Mr. F. Yearley and seconded by Mr. Hugo Reiss.

ment (vide visiting agent's report) that the advice given by the engineer was wrong as he said that the engine was fully powered to do the work required.
 "Turning to the balance sheet, there is really nothing that requires an explanation.
 Buildings, Machinery, etc.—No additions were made during the year and all necessary upkeep expenses were debited to working account.
 "Gentlemen, I think this is all I have to say regarding the report and accounts, but should any shareholders have any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.
 No questions were asked and the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:
 Resolution 1. "That the report and statement of the company's accounts for the period ended 31st December, 1918, as presented to the meeting be approved and passed"—Proposed by Mr. B. A. Clarke, seconded by Mr. J. Frost.
 Resolution 2. "That Mr. E. S. Kadoorie be re-elected a director of the company for the ensuing year". Proposed by Mr. J. Frost, seconded by Mr. M. J. Nathan.
 Resolution 3. "That in accordance with paragraph 55 of the company's articles of association the next annual general meeting shall be held in either the months of March, April or May 1920". Proposed by Mr. B. A. Clarke, seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.
 Resolution 4. "That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year at an annual fee of Ts. 250.00". Proposed by Mr. M. J. Nathan, seconded by Mr. J. Ayat.

Profit and loss account shows a small loss for the year of Ts. 1,898.82. The cause of this will be seen in the 'debit column, item—exchange adjustment—amounting to Ts. 4,566.11. The balance to credit of this account including an amount of Ts. 23,822.16 carried forward from 1917 account is Ts. 22,421.93, which, looking at the present unfavorable rate of exchange and the low prices for rubber, your directors recommend should be carried forward to 1919 account.
 "Factory and Machinery.—In regard to what the manager says under this heading, the major is having the attention of your directors, and whatever is necessary will be duly attended to, and in this connection I may

BRISTLES
 The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.
 The output of crude oil for the week ending April 27 was 275 tons.

SKINS
 Born 1915—Still existing

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	STATIONS
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	Zahkou
Shanghai	arr.	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	17.06	18.06	dep.
Shanghai South	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.30	15.13	16.13	17.13	18.13	arr.
Shanghai Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.30	17.30	18.30	arr.
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55	arr.
Shanghai Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.30	17.12	arr.
Shanghai	arr.	8.59	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.42	18.42	19.42	arr.
Shanghai	arr.	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.53	18.48	19.48	20.48	arr.
Shanghai	arr.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	17.22	19.20	20.20	arr.
Shanghai	arr.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	17.58	19.58	20.58	arr.
Shanghai	arr.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24	19.24	20.24	arr.
Shanghai	arr.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19	20.19	21.19	arr.
Shanghai	arr.	11.55	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35	20.35	21.35	arr.

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU
 Konzenchiao dep. 6.50 8.25 11.25 14.00 15.55 18.35
 Hangchow dep. 7.10 8.50 11.40 14.15 16.15 18.50
 Hangchow dep. 7.20 9.15 11.52 14.24 16.30 19.00
 Zahkou arr. — 9.40 12.10 16.55

Taiping Rubber Estates Meeting

The sixth annual general meeting of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held at the office of the agents, Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd., yesterday afternoon.
 Mr. Brodie A. Clarke presided, there were also present Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and J. Frost, directors, and other shareholders representing a total of 61,527 shares.
 The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, and also the auditors' report, the Chairman said:
 "Gentlemen—The report and accounts having been in your hands since the 22nd instant, I will, with your permission, take them as read, and as the manager's report gives very full details of all matters of interest connected with your estate there is very little left for me to say.
 "Our acreage remains the same as in 1917, and I may mention that the visiting agent's report of the year ended March 28, 1918, is very favorable. The rainfall for 1918 was nearly ten inches more than in 1917, which naturally tended to a heavier growth of weeds. The census of trees shows a loss of 86 from pink fungus and white ants which gave some trouble, and out of the 200 trees attacked, 86 died. The output of rubber harvested was 8,121 lbs. less than the estimate of 160,000 lbs., due to a heavier rainfall and an epidemic of influenza which was very prevalent in September, October and November. This, unfortunately did not cause great mortality, but was responsible for many of the laborers absenting themselves from work during those three months.
 "The manager's estimate for 1919 is 160,000 lbs.
 "The rubber realized an average net price during the year of the year of 2/6 against 2/7 for 1917 and 2/7 1/2 for 1916. All in cost of production remains about the same, being 1s. 6d. 2/5 per lb. as against 1/6d. for 1917.
 "Profit and loss account shows a small loss for the year of Ts. 1,898.82. The cause of this will be seen in the 'debit column, item—exchange adjustment—amounting to Ts. 4,566.11. The balance to credit of this account including an amount of Ts. 23,822.16 carried forward from 1917 account is Ts. 22,421.93, which, looking at the present unfavorable rate of exchange and the low prices for rubber, your directors recommend should be carried forward to 1919 account.
 "Factory and Machinery.—In regard to what the manager says under this heading, the major is having the attention of your directors, and whatever is necessary will be duly attended to, and in this connection I may

answer same to the best of my ability.
 No questions being asked the following resolutions were proposed and passed:
 That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1918, as presented and the disposal of the balance at credit of profit and loss account as recommended be adopted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. G. H. Potts and seconded by Mr. C. J. L. Stewart.
 That Mr. E. S. Kadoorie be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Hugo Reiss and seconded by Mr. F. Yearley.
 That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company at an annual fee of Ts. 300 for auditing the books of the company at Penang and Shanghai.—Proposed by Mr. F. Yearley and seconded by Mr. Hugo Reiss.

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Shanghai	arr.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	17.22	19.20	20.20	arr.
Shanghai	arr.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	17.58	19.58	20.58	arr.
Shanghai	arr.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24	19.24	20.24	arr.
Shanghai	arr.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19	20.19	21.19	arr.
Shanghai	arr.	11.55	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35	20.35	21.35	arr.

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local
Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	19.35
Hangchow	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	19.50
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	20.00
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	16.55	18.55	21.55	22.55

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO
 Zahkou dep. — 10.10 12.25 14.40 17.20 19.15
 Hangchow dep. 7.30 10.40 12.45 14.55 17.50 19.15
 Hangchow dep. 7.42 10.57 12.57 15.12 18.07 19.27
 Konzenchiao arr. 7.55 11.10 13.10 15.25 18.20 19.40

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 " " Easiest
 " " Coolest

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

The Afternoon Frock

By Rita Stuyvesant

The Lenten season has brought forth a host of lovely new frocks for informal occasions, and they are quite unlike anything offered before. Although the season has certain social restrictions, the returning troops are being given numerous welcome home parties, and, of course, every girl wants to look her prettiest. Perhaps with this idea in mind, designers have put their efforts into these new frocks, and I am sure you will agree that they are indeed charming.

Exquisite shades of georgette crepe such as rust gold, chestnut raspberry, beige, salmon, tortoise blue, orchid or green are favored for the material, and a very frilly model has been selected for the study. Do you copy this frock is a simple matter, for one might have one's dressmaker to cut and fit it.

One of the prettiest frocks I have seen this season was cut from salmon pink georgette and trimmed with plentiful piped frills. The bodice was made over a foundation of white wash satin lined by ribbon straps. The round neck in this plain blouse was finished with a rolled monk's collar edged with tiny frills. The unusual feature of the blouse was the elbow sleeves, lengthened by a pointed flounce that fell to the wrists. To cut this new "cuff" take a square of the material about eight inches and add three of the small gathered frills to the sides. From the center cut a circle to fit the sleeve and attach the flounce. It will hang unusually graceful and make a most effective trimming.

The skirt of this frock was in two parts: A narrow underskirt and a full overone that dipped and rippled into uneven points and edges. The bottom of the tunic was also outlined with the three rows of frills, which gave it a delightfully delicate appearance. A girle of self-material connected the skirt with the charmingly simple blouse.

In copying a frock of this kind much expense can be saved by having the ruffles hemstitched together and cutting them later to cut a piped edge. For instance a strip of material two yards long can be divided in one inch frills with basting stitches. At the shop the hemstitching may be made along the basting. After cutting you will find that just half the amount of work and cost is involved when done this way.

These new frocks are very simple to make and one can fluster easily at the dance or recline quite at ease at the welcome home fete and rest assured that she is attired correctly in this lovely, appealing, feminine frock.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

When The First Woman Jury Sat

New York women are still standing with reluctant feet where vote and jury meet. Eighteen months have passed since woman suffrage was won in this state, but the bill giving women the right to sit on juries is still languishing in committee in Albany.

It was not so in the brisk West. In Wyoming, fifty years ago, jury duty not only came with the franchise, it went before it. The first woman jury in the world had convicted a murderer, after prayers led by the wife of the Methodist minister,

six months before any woman had a chance to vote.

This was because saloon brawls may occur at any season, while Election Day must wait until the stars and the politicians in their course agree on a date.

It would be pleasant to look in on that first jury now, sitting in their little room in the one-story shack which did duty for store, postoffice and state house for the infant capital of the new territory. These were women who had braved many perils on the prairie trail or the experi-

mental new railroad; they had gone through many terrible things when the miners and the riffraff of the frontier swarmed around the saloons at night. So lawless had some of those communities become, with gambling dens, dance halls and gunplay in the streets, that more than one of the serious-minded citizens despaired of ever developing a decent state, and moved away. It was in one of these crises, brought about by the increased business of the railroad, that the Legislature sprang its little joke about woman suffrage. And the "joke" became a law.

Suffrage history states that it had not been the intention of the suffrage bill to put women on juries, and that their opponents raised the points as an added joke. The women first called to serve on the jury were inclined to ignore the summons. Not theirs to shrink for any duty not imposed upon them! We can imagine the dismay, that afterward turned to resolute determination, as these serious-minded pioneer women faced the ridicule of the saloon element, and then saw in this suddenly acquired duty the chance to clean up some of the smirch on the decorum of their little town. It was an opportunity not to be declined by women of conscience.

Miss Eliza Stewart, a school teacher, was the first woman served with the summons.

"Miss Stewart, you have the honor of being the first woman ever called upon to serve on a court jury," said the subpoena server, with an eye to future historians.

Mrs. I. N. Hartsough, wife of the Methodist minister, was one of the first jury to try a murder case. The undertaker's wife, Mrs. Maria Bell Atkinson, was another member. She had driven across the prairies with her husband years before, and in the huddle of huts and shanties that made the first Wyoming village she had often driven the horse when her husband was ill.

The women answered their summons for jury duty, with the intention, as has been said, of asking to be excused. They, and the community as well, reckoned without the stern sense of the sacredness of law which actuated Judge J. H. Howe. He made an address to the timid recruits of justice which entirely changed their attitude.

His speech is recorded as follows: "It is an innovation and a great novelty to see, as we do today, ladies summoned to serve on a jury. This extension of political rights and franchise to women is a question that is agitating the whole country. I have never taken an active part in these discussions, but I have long seen that woman is a victim to the vices, crimes and immoralities of man, with no power to protect and defend herself from these evils. I have long felt that such powers of protection should be conferred upon women, and it has fallen to our lot here to act as pioneers and test the question."

"The eyes of the whole world are today fixed upon this jury of Albany County. There is not the slightest impropriety in any lady occupying this position, and I wish to assure you that the fullest protection of the court will be accorded to you. It would be a most shameful scandal that in our temple of justice and in our courts of law anything should be permitted that the most sensitive lady might not hear and witness with propriety. And here let me add that it will be a sorry day for any man who shall so far forget the courtesy due and paid by every American gentleman to every American lady, as to ever by word or act endeavor to deter her from the exercise of those rights with which the law has invested you."

"I conclude with the remark that this is a question for you to decide for yourselves. No man has any right to interfere. It seems to be eminently proper for women to sit upon grand juries, which will give them the best possible opportunities to aid in suppressing the dens of infamy which curse the country."

The women were then told that if they persisted in declining to serve, or if they could not conveniently serve, they would be excused. Only one rose, and she was excused.

The first case which came to the court was one involving a murder during a saloon brawl. Six women and six men comprised the jury.

Although a murder at that time was not considered so serious a matter as cattle stealing, for two days and two nights the women and men of the jury labored with the facts as brought out by the witnesses. Finally a new feature of jury service was born when the Methodist minister's wife, Mrs. I. N. Hartsough, asked the jurors to kneel down with her in prayer while she asked the Highest Court to give them guidance. Immediately after the petition the first ballot was taken, with the following result:

Murder in first degree, one vote (minister's wife); two women were for murder in the second degree, and three women voted for manslaughter; three men voted for manslaughter and three men voted guilty.

Mrs. Hartsough confessed that her judgment was a result of the refusal which kept ringing in her mind as she sat knitting, keeping time with the click of her needles:

"Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed."

The news of the woman jury, flashed across the country and beyond. It is pleasant to note, in the light of recent history, that within a day King William of Prussia sent a congratulatory cable to President Grant upon this evidence of "progress, enlightenment and civil liberty in America."

"Newspaper men flocked into Laramie," says The History of Woman Suffrage, "and special artists for illustrated newspapers came with their pencils and crayons, for this all happened long before the day of the kodak and conveniently portable cameras. Unfortunately the women would not sit in a body for their pictures, and posterity cannot possess a vision of that first woman jury. The women who were obliged to be in and out of court each day carrying bills were a target for the artists, who, not being able to take a photograph of the women because they were heavily veiled, produced them in caricature and forwarded them to the Eastern papers."

"Some of these caricatures represented the women carrying their babies in their laps while doing jury duty, and couplets of all sorts were invented, of which the following is characteristic:

"Baby, baby, don't get in a fury; Your mamma's gone to sit upon the jury."

"The stories, of course, aroused much wrath among the loyal citizens of Laramie, and among them Judge Howe, who expressed himself in a long, open letter to the press."

"A contemptibly lying and silly despatch went over the wires," he said, "to the effect that during the trial of A. W. Howe for homicide (in which the jury consisted of six men) the men and women were kept locked up together all night for four nights. Only two nights intervened during the trial, and on these nights, by my order, the jury was taken to the parlor of the large, commodious and well furnished hotel of the Union Pacific Railroad, in charge of the Sheriff and a woman bailiff, where they were supplied with meals and every comfort, and at 10 o'clock the women were conducted by the bailiff to a large and suitable apartment where beds were prepared for

them, and the men to another adjoining; where beds were prepared for them, and where they remained in charge of sworn officials until morning."

Judge Howe was ever afterward a firm believer in women jurors, and never lost an opportunity to praise them for the intelligent and conscientious discharge of their duties. They acquitted themselves, among other things, with "dignity, decorum, propriety and intelligence."

Alas, for this pleasant chapter! Its end was rapid.

There were three terms of court in which women served as jurors. In 1871 Judge Howe resigned, and a Southern judge, opposed to woman suffrage and women jurors, was appointed.

"Another factor contributing to the disconcerting of women doing jury duty," says the historian, "was the fact that in an important murder trial held in Cheyenne two women served on a jury, one of whom (the wife of the first Mayor) was taken seriously ill during the long-drawn-out and tedious case, necessitating the waiting of court until such time as she was again able to sit on the case. This delay created a prejudice among some of the lawyers in regard to women jurors and they used their influence to have the court decide against further service by mixed juries. The practice of a mixed jury has never been resumed in Wyoming."

Just What Is Success?

By Eleanor Gilbert

There's a woman I know who earns \$5,000 a year, but she hates her job. Is she a business success? There's another who is worrying along in a paying business of her own, but her health is breaking down steadily, and within five years she will have to give up. Is she successful? Another has held the same job for ten years, earning a good salary, but doing precisely the same work. Is she a success?

I put this question before others who earn large sums of money they speak in awed tones, as of one who has achieved a miracle. "She's a great success," and I wonder whether we are right in judging a woman's business success by the amount of money she earns at her work.

In many of the professions, college professors, physicians sometimes attain large reputations on account of their great skill or mental requirements, but they remain relatively poor. Is a woman's success in business determined only by the amount of money she makes out of it?

I think not, should say that mental growth in business is just as desirable a thing as mental progress in the professions. When a woman gets a Ph.D. she doesn't become any richer in the process; the degree is simply an acknowledgment of her mental achievements. We haven't come to the point of conferring degrees on inefficient individuals in business. But perhaps in time the

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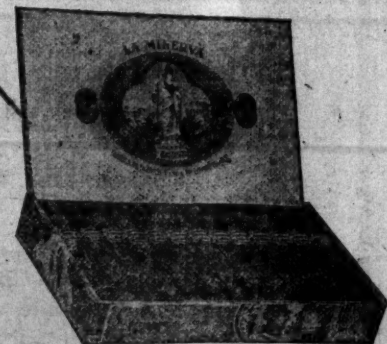
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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangsu, Captain F. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Tulee Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, May 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Iachio, tons 2,868, Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, May 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwa, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on Friday, May 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Suiyang Maru, Captain S. Kusakari, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, May 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Poyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, May 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Changking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Saturday, May 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,364, Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, May 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,174, Captain Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, May 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, May 1, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 2, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwangse, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on Sunday, May 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo Wharf on Thursday, May 29, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kueichow, Captain C. P. Cole, will leave on Thursday, May 1, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 1, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Str. Hero, will despatch on Sunday, May 3. For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on April. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

LONDON & ANTWERP. via MARSEILLES.—The Str. Amur M., will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on May 17. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone Central 4234 and 4235.

Friday, May 3, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. S.S. Paul Lecat will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 2.30 p.m. The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. S.S. Simbrisk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Launch Services

Saturday, May 3, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. S.S. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 9	—	San Francisco	Tonyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suiwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 10	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 11	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 12	—	San Francisco	Archier	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 26	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 27	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 15	—	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co.
June 28	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 12	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 26	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 3	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 6	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 9	—	Nagasaki	Simbrisk	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takekuma Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 13	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 16	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 18	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nara Maru	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	Antwerp	Glenyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
—	—	Liverpool	Carnarvonshire	Br.	B. & S.
—	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
—	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May 1	—	London	Glenyle	Br.	Glen Line
May 1	—	London, etc.	Pelesu	Br.	B. & S.
May 2	—	Antwerp & Liverpool	Takling	Br.	B. & S.
May 9	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May 12	—	London	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 15	—	London, etc.	Lycanor	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	—	London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 26	—	London	Kuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 29	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
June —	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 1 noon	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 1 1.30	Ningpo	Talshu	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 2 5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 2 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl.	N.S.S. Co.
May 3	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 3	Manila, H'kong, C'ton	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 4 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
May 16	Manila & Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 1 noon	Weihaiwei & Tientsin	Kueichow	Br.	B. & S.
May 1 1.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, T'sin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 1 10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
May 2 D.L.	Tsingtao	Chennan	Br.	B. & S.
May 3 10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, T'sin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May 3	Tsingtao	Pumi Maru 2	Jap.	S.M. R.
May 3 1.00	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M. R.
May 4	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
May 9 3.00	Vladivostok	Simbrisk	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 1 noon	Wuhu/Canton	Kueichow	Br.	B. & S.
May 1 1.00	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangsu	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Koon Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
May 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangsu Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kueichow	Br.	B. & S.
May 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangsu	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl.	N.S.S. Co.
Apr. 30	Japan	Koon Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 30	Seattle	Javary	Am.	R.A.T. Co.
Apr. 30	Hongkong	Palembang	Br.	A. P. Co.
Apr. 30	Japan	Tomokura Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 30	Japan	Kumano Maru	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 30	Japan	Talshin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 30	Cruise	Suma	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 30	Hongkong	Sambashi Maru 5	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 30	—	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 30	—	Senzan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 30	River Ports	Tehhaiing	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Apr. 30	Japan	Australen	Dut.	E.A. Co.
Apr. 30	River Ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 30	River Ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 30	River Ports	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 30	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 30	—	Yamamitsu Maru	Jap.	C.I.E.L. Co.
Apr. 30	—	Tsui Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Apr. 30	Antung and Nehwang	Sigan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 30	Hankow	Tolun Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl.	N.S.S. Co.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yihchow, Singing and Kailong. Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund.

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MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br.	gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18	—	Nightingale	Br.	gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8	—	Rel. Caboto	It.	gun-boat
8 P.	Dec. 21	—	Kinsla	Br.	gun-boat
M B B	Feb. 11	—	Quilros	Br.	gun-boat
7 P.	Mar. 12	—	Wilmington	Am.	gun-boat
ND	Mar. 17	—	Villalobos	Am.	gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 18	—	Talag	Am.	gun-boat
B I I I	Apr. 18	—	Eleanore	Am.	gun-boat
H V I I	Apr. 30	—	Brooklyn	Am.	gun-boat
			Suma	Jap.	gun-boat

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 12	Japan	Yelko Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 13		Misaki Maru	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar. 18		Mitsui Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 20		Marie Barnard	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Apr. 6	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 7	Curiss	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Apr. 8	Hongkong	Cutfield	Pr.	W. & Co.
Apr. 18	Foochow	Kienkong	Chl.	W. & Co.
Apr. 19	Swatow	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 22	Hongkong	Kwangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 23	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23	Newchwang	Toonan	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	Cruise	Lulshing	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	River ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	C.T. & E.L. Co.
Apr. 26		Mongyu	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	Hongkong	Glenyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 27	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 27		Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 27		Tsunshima Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 27		Hermes	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Apr. 28	Japan	Oaka Maru	Jap.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr. 28	Foochow	Ningshin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 28	Tientsin ports	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 28	River Ports	Yuenkiang Maru	Jap.	

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SHIZUOKA MARU	12,500 Tons	Capt. R. Onaki	May 12
AMERICAN LINE			
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.			
SUWA MARU	21,000 Tons	Capt. R. Shimidzu	May 9
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000 Tons	Capt. T. Iriawa	June 27
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE			
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)			
KASUGA MARU	7,000 Tons	Capt. K. Itano	May 6
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000 Tons	Capt. Y. Nakajima	May 13
MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE			
KUMANO MARU	9,500 Tons	Capt. S. Saito	May 3
TAKEHIMA MARU	4,500 Tons	Capt. R. Arakida	May 7
YAWATA MARU	7,000 Tons	Capt. H. Nojiri	May 10
Kobe to Seattle			
KATORI MARU	18,000 Tons	Capt. I. Noma	April 25
FOR JAPAN			
TAMBA MARU	12,500 Tons	Capt. T. Sekine	May 18
FOR HONGKONG			
KATORI MARU	18,000 Tons	Capt. I. Noma	June 29
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG			
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000 Tons	Capt. T. Iriawa	June 3
AUSTRALIAN LINE			
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).			
TANGO MARU	14,000 Tons	Capt. M. Nishimura	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000 Tons	Capt. G. Yamazaki	July 23
CALCUTTA LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).			
BOMBAY LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).			

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yuen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail
101.	3.	0	dep. arr. dep. arr.	19.50
20.35	8.35	84	dep. arr. dep. arr.	17.00
23.45	11.12	84	dep. arr. dep. arr.	16.45
23.50	11.17	84	dep. arr. dep. arr.	16.45
24.00	11.25	84	dep. arr. dep. arr.	16.45
19.35	—	624	dep. arr. dep. arr.	—

Local	Mail	Exp.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Exp.	Local
5.	3.	1.	dep. arr. dep. arr.	2.	6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	dep. arr. dep. arr.	17.05	15.45
7.45	9.55	11.40	dep. arr. dep. arr.	16.55	15.35
7.25	10.15	11.55	dep. arr. dep. arr.	16.35	15.25
13.02	16.30	16.30	dep. arr. dep. arr.	18.05	11.25
16.40	19.20	19.05	dep. arr. dep. arr.	10.35	8.47
19.57	22.12	20.21	dep. arr. dep. arr.	8.06	6.00

Local	Mail	Exp.	Shanghai-Hankow Line	Exp.	Local
5.	3.	1.	dep. arr. dep. arr.	2.	6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	dep. arr. dep. arr.	17.05	15.45
7.45	9.55	11.40	dep. arr. dep. arr.	16.55	15.35
7.25	10.15	11.55	dep. arr. dep. arr.	16.35	15.25
13.02	16.30	16.30	dep. arr. dep. arr.	18.05	11.25
16.40	19.20	19.05	dep. arr. dep. arr.	10.35	8.47
19.57	22.12	20.21	dep. arr. dep. arr.	8.06	6.00

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-MAST".

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining, accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, March, 1919.

Harden Furiously Rails At German Lack Of Honesty

Everything, He Insists, Is Done From Viewpoint Of Advantage, Which Only Increases Suspicion Of Entente

By Arno Douc-Fleurant
(New York World)

Berlin (via Copenhagen), March 20.—Maximilian Harden is still insurgent in Germany, which is trying desperately to settle back into its old self.

In a two-hour walk and talk today, he said: "We are forever talking of Wilson in Germany as our friend, is not he simply a just man with vision, realising that a place must be found for Germany to live quietly in the family of nations without being continually abused. Have we helped him? Have we made even the first essential move? We do not even admit we have been defeated. We scream at every vague report of what the Allies are going to do to us. We get as if we were the most injured people in the world. We constantly are trying to put the blame for the war on our enemies. We are doing everything possible to prove we are the same old Germany with the same old faults."

"How can the Entente believe in our revolution when we have not greater faith in it ourselves? What has become of our revolution any more? What has Weimar done? It has not given Germany one thing of new life, nor cause one echo to ring outside world. What poor attempts the National Assembly debates, which nobody reads."

Government Unchanged

"Our Revolutionary Government is composed of men who voted war credits. Even Liebknecht did that. If they had been real revolutionists then there could have been no war."

"When it comes to guilt for war, is the Kaiser worse than they? I sometimes think if the Kaiser had only a little bit of Bonaparte in him he could still lead Germany into some new policy."

On the subject of peace, Herr Harden was even more pessimistic. "Talking recently with one of our peace delegates he kept talking as if there were going to be discussions. I said: 'But there will be but one meeting with conditions of peace settled. You can take them or leave them.'"

"If Germany could only be frank, but she cannot. We do everything from the viewpoint of advantage. We cannot believe that some men act from higher motives, so even President Wilson, whose friendship we claim to a point of embarrassment, is watched by us with suspicion."

I asked what was essential to Germany in peace.

Must Have Commerce

Herr Harden replied: "Foreign commerce. Germany is not as a huge factory, too big for home consumption. If Germany is cut from foreign commerce, 25,000,000 people must starve. Kindly tell me what difference it makes whether Alsace-Lorraine is in Germany or in France. The new world must have such nearly obliterated frontiers that it will be indifferent as to what country holds certain territories. President Wilson has the vision to see that a peaceful rearrangement of Europe is otherwise impossible."

"But freedom to work and to sell to the whole world is essential. Then we can pay heavy indemnities. We thought, now we see how wrong we were. It makes me smile the way we talk about the fourteen points as if they were our salvation. They are hard conditions, and when first announced all Germany howled at them. Then we sneered, now we cling to them. Then we were winning, we thought, now we see how wrong we were. That is the reason why we changed our viewpoint. That is the reason why we cannot get better peace terms."

"If we could only cease seeing everything from the viewpoint of advantage and do things because they are right, then our enemies would believe that old Germany had gone and could deal with us as a new people, not as the same people they had been fighting. But we do everything we can to prove we are the same Germany as the Kaiser and the Reichstag."

THREE POWERS TO BUILD BACK-TO-SCHOOL DRIVE HUKWANG RAIL LINES

Legations Told German Loan Is Considered Security For China's Indemnity

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, April 25.—The Ministry of Communications has informed the British, American and French Legations that all German interests in the Hukwang railways has now lapsed. The Ministry states that on the declaration of war all payments to the German interests on account of loan and advances were suspended and the loan itself and advance are held by the Government as security for indemnities claimable from Germany for Chinese losses in the war. The communication goes on to say that Britain, America and France will co-operate to the best of their ability in building the Hukwang railways and it is stipulated that participation in the building of these railways shall be confined to these three powers, and it is declared that after the conclusion of peace German interests shall not be allowed to re-enter the Hukwang railways.

Question Is Raised

This declaration is considered to be eminently satisfactory. There is only one part of it that may cause difficulty. One distinctly large down that foreign interest in the Hukwang railways is to be confined to British, American and French. While this is regarded as eminently satisfactory, as making Japanese participation impossible, it is being asked how far the stipulation which stands in the way of the great scheme for the unification, commercialisation and internationalisation of all Chinese railways.

It is worth noting that on the one side it cuts right across any prospect on the part of Japan that she shall be the inheritor of German interests in China. It will be remembered that on at least one occasion during the war the Japanese ambassador in London conveyed to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a "veiled threat" that Japan might change her policy unless liberal terms were accorded to her in China. The British Secretary said that Great Britain would treat Japan at least as handsomely as Germany would do so far as interests in China were concerned. It is therefore all the more significant that this exclusion of Japan from full inheritance to German interests in China should come, not from the British Government itself, solely of its own motion.

See Victory At Paris

Those who read between the lines think that they see here evidence of the fact that China is no longer afraid of Japan, which really means that China has won the diplomatic victory at the Paris Conference, an interpretation which is regarded as being confirmed by the evident signs of disappointment with the work of the Japanese legation that are manifesting themselves in Japan at the present moment.

Under these circumstances, how far this stipulation will stand in the way of the realisation of the scheme of unification, commercialisation and amalgamation, is not regarded as presenting any insuperable difficulties. For Japan will be thankful to pool her interests, that is to say, her legitimate interests, rather than stand alone as a diplomatically defeated and almost negligible quantity in China.

WAR'S COST TO AMERICA IS THIRTY BILLION GOLD

United States Spent More Than Any Other Power But France

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Compared with the war costs to the Allies from August 1, 1914, to date, this is three-fourths the size of England's war expenditure, \$40,540,000,000; one-fourth larger than the debt of France, approximately \$23,400,000,000; twice as large, almost, as the debt of Italy, \$16,000,000,000, and fifteen times the war debt of Canada, \$2,000,000,000.

Compared to the cost estimated at the close of the Civil War, \$2,713,568,000, the present war cost the United States fourteen times as much. Upon an estimate for the whole Civil War period, fixed in 1879 at \$56,190,000,000, the war just closed cost five times more.

The foregoing is a summary of findings by Representative Cordell Hull, Democrat, of Tennessee, of the Ways and Means Committee, who today completed a review of the country's war financial situation.

Exclusive of losses in property and materials, which he said, would never be known, the cost in money or its equivalent amounts to \$200,000,000,000, which is only \$50,000,000,000 less than the estimated wealth of the United States. The annual expenditures had jumped from \$10,000,000,000 in 1914 to \$70,000,000,000 in 1919, and of the latter figure this country in 1918 expended \$19,000,000,000—a little more than one-fourth.

The interest item on the total indebtedness of the Allies will amount in future to \$10,000,000,000 a year. The cost to France is not told in the figures above given for that country, \$23,400,000,000. There must be added \$13,000,000,000—the physical losses as estimated by the French High Commission—and \$3,000,000,000 for pensions, which put the total at \$44,000,000,000.

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Hanks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$650
Chartered	\$280 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$450 B.
North China	Tls. 215 B.
Union of Canton	\$900
Yangtze	\$229 x D
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	Tls. 24
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$160 S.
Hongkong Fire	\$320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	\$160
Indo-China Pref.	165

Activities In Nanking

(China Press Correspondence)
Nanking, April 26.—The Annual Kiangsu Provincial Middle School Track and Field meet closed yesterday after four full days of sports. It is estimated that about 4,000 students from 50 Middle, Normal, Agricultural and Industrial Schools were present. As many as 1,000 were entered for the various track events. The recently established Shanghai Commercial School won first place.

Three men broke even for the individual championship of the meet, each having nine points to his credit. The grounds, which were close by the old Manchu city, were crowded well past capacity every day, except Thursday, when preliminaries were run off, and no visitors were allowed. Sixty thousand tickets were said to be distributed, the largest attendance on Wednesday reaching well on to 15,000. In addition to the track events, there were exhibitions by the Boy Scouts, in gymnastics in which many girls' schools took part, boxing, boules, wrestling and a baseball game between the Y.M.C.A. and University

nines. In addition there were educational exhibits of hand events, including weaving, sewing and drawing. The prizes were furnished by General Li Shun.

Friday evening at the regular meeting of the Nanking Association, the Music Club rendered "In a Persian Garden," which was greatly appreciated and enjoyed by the community. This afternoon a most delightful affair took place in the Language School recreation hall, when a reception was given to our two new Consuls, Mr. George, H. B. M. Consul and Mr. Huston, the American Consul. Both have recently come to

Nanking from Hankow, where they were associated much as they are here. The reception was given by the Church Committee and all Americans and British residents were invited. It was the first reception of its kind for Nanking—the city with more missionary "Union" institutions and undertakings than any other foreign missionary center in the world—and it augured well for the future. Appropriate addresses were made by the Chairman, Dr. Price, Mr. Hunt representing the British folks present and Dr. Bowen the Americans, and by Consuls George and Huston.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 5, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary,
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

The Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A Dividend at the rate of Thirty-five percent, being Twenty-one Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable, in Taels, at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders of Record on the 22nd April, 1919.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.
Shanghai, 30th April, 1919.

Shanghai Cricket Club

Members are requested to note that the S. C. C. ground will (weather permitting) be open for play on Thursday next, 1st May, for both cricket practice and tennis.

By Order of the Committee,
C. D. FIELD,
Secretary.
22324

Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held on Thursday, the 9th day of May, 1919, at 4 p.m. at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 9th May, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATKIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
3872 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SPECIAL TRIANGLE PROGRAM

Tonight Tonight

Thomas Ince's Super-Comedy-Drama

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Five Parts

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